

Kasparov Leading In World Chess Series

The Russian world chess champion Garry Kasparov...

The American...

Public anger...

Another...

Speaking of the challenges...

He said...

He said...

He said...

He said...

He said...

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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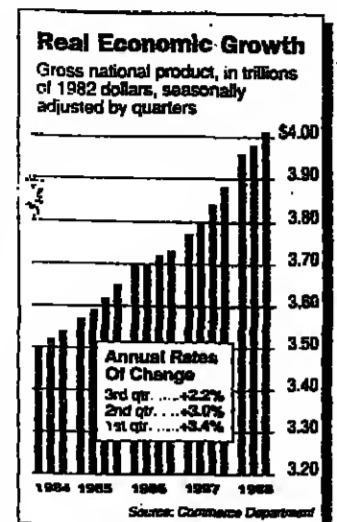
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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1897

U.S. Economy Grew at 2.2% In Quarter, Slowest in 2 Years



By John M. Berry. WASHINGTON — Drought, a bigger U.S. trade deficit and falling defense purchases...

CIA Director Says Libya Is Building A Large Chemical Weapons Plant

By David B. Ottaway. WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, has disclosed that Libya was building the largest chemical weapons production plant...

Mr. Webster, responding to reporters' questions after his speech to the World Affairs Council, said the Libyan plant was "as large as anything we have seen..."



ELECTION DAY IN CAPE TOWN — South African policemen guarding a polling place in Athlone Township on Wednesday during elections for segregated municipal councils.

Kohl Reports Soviet Promise Of Amnesty for Political Inmates

By David Remnick and Robert J. McCartney. MOSCOW — The Kremlin has promised that it will release all its political prisoners by the end of the year...

Poland Asks Vatican for Recognition

By Roberto Suro. ROME — Poland has offered to guarantee broad powers and freedoms for the Roman Catholic Church in exchange for full diplomatic recognition from the Vatican...

A Bush Foreign Policy: Reagan's, Minus Ideology

By Don Oberdorfer. WASHINGTON — If George Bush were elected president, his foreign policy would continue along the main lines of existing Reagan administration policy...

Bush aides and associates said they knew of no foreign policy plan that has been drawn up for a Bush administration.

Kiosk Soviet Shuttle Set for Launch

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union will launch its first reusable space craft early Saturday, Tass said Wednesday.



The shuttle atop its rocket.

En los Estados Unidos, Many Anglos Feel Alien

By Jeffrey Schmalz. MIAMI — With 300,000 Hispanic immigrants a year pouring into the Southern and Western United States, Spanish has supplanted English in some areas...



HUNTING FOR SURVIVORS — Fisherman in boats joined the search Wednesday for victims of a Philippine ferry disaster.

On Fringe, Sharon Vies For Old Job

By Joel Brinkley. OR AKIVA, Israel — With a nod and a knowing smile, Ariel Sharon says he could have ended the Palestinian uprising many months ago.

General News

A French drug firm halts the distribution of its abortion pill...

Paris Fashion

A strong Saint Laurent showing closes out season.

Business/Finance

Britain's MB Group and France's CGIP will form one of the world's largest packaging companies.

Special Report

Travelers in Europe should face fewer delays as an international accord on air traffic controls takes effect.

A Little Tale of Vengeance for Air Passengers Everywhere

By Steve Lohr. LONDON — For the billion-strong army of passengers worldwide who fly on commercial airlines each year and may have been delayed, cramped, insulted, bumped from a flight or served cold food...

John Silver, a spokesman for British Airways, offered to transfer them to other airlines flying to London earlier.

"People sometimes think that having scheduled routes is a license to make money, but it is also an obligation to fly," said Mr. Kyd of the International Air Transport Association.

Table with financial data: Dow Jones, The Dollar, etc.

Reagan Resolves Internal Dispute Over On-Site Inspection

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has resolved a longstanding dispute between the departments of State and Defense on how much on-site inspection would be needed in a strategic arms treaty under negotiation with the Soviet Union, according to administration officials.

The plan chosen by Mr. Reagan had been supported by the State Department and by experts at several other agencies.

But civilian Defense Department leaders had argued in favor of a far broader verification plan.

U.S. officials said the verification proposal for the long-range missiles provides for more extensive inspections than in the recent accord banning land-based medium- and shorter-range missiles, even if it does not go as far as the Pentagon wanted.

A State Department official said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz favored the plan but that the department's position had primarily been represented by his senior aides.

The White House refused to comment on any aspect of Mr. Reagan's decision.

A specialist said the State Department position was generally supported by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The White House decision, made in the last week, comes as officials are scrambling to fill important

gaps in the U.S. strategic arms proposal before the current round of missile talks in Geneva recesses in the middle of next month.

These discussions are not expected to resume until next year, so the next few weeks will be the administration's last chance to place its imprint on the critical verification provisions of an agreement.

Mr. Reagan said last month that he hoped a long-range missile accord with the Soviet Union could be reached in about a year.

Although the next administration will undoubtedly review the state of the negotiations, both Vice

President George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis have said that they would generally try to complete a treaty along the lines now under discussion.

Under the proposal approved by Mr. Reagan, each country will have the guaranteed right to conduct unannounced inspections at designated sites, chiefly those used to make rocket motors for solid-fuel missiles.

But there will be no guaranteed right to conduct inspections at sites that are not on the list. Each country may request such inspections, but those requests may be rejected.

U.S. officials said that the plan represented a careful effort to balance the need for inspection of Soviet installations with the requirement to protect sensitive American sites from possible Soviet spying.

Still, the administration's plan drew criticism from hard-line critics including Richard N. Perle, a former assistant secretary of defense, who said that it did not provide for adequate verification at Soviet installations.

In addition to outlining provisions for inspection, the White House has also made a long-awaited decision on how to measure mis-

sile throw-weight, the payload-carrying capability of missiles.

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed that a new strategic arms treaty will reduce the throw-weight of Soviet missiles by 50 percent, but they have not agreed on a definition of throw-weight.

The White House has also developed proposals for basing monitors outside missile-production sites.

U.S. officials said that the plan for conducting in-progress inspections has two basic elements, adding that all its details have not been worked out.

Under the first feature, either country would have the right to request quick inspections of any facility in the other's territory.

If the request was denied, the party rejecting the inspection would be required to explain why and take actions to alleviate the other side's concerns over possible cheating.

Under the second provision, each side would have the right to conduct quick inspections at agreed-upon sites.

An official said the United States has proposed that the list include mainly installations "associated with" the production of rocket motors for solid-fueled missiles.

A government specialist said that the United States has yet to decide exactly how many Soviet sites "associated with" solid rocket motor production should be put on the list of installations open to inspection, suggesting that this would be the subject of further deliberations within the administration.

An expert said that the plan for monitoring the strategic arms treaty would enable inspectors to visit centers that make rocket motors for missiles that are not limited by the strategic arms treaty, such as short-range missiles and space boosters.

Under the treaty on medium-range missiles now in effect, inspectors may only carry out quick inspections at sites that have been used for the intermediate-range missiles banned under the pact's provisions.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Rethinks Arms Loan to Jordan

BONN (AP) — The West German government will reconsider plans to give Jordan credit for the purchase of eight Tornado military jets from Britain. Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Wednesday.

Plans for a 48 million Deutsche mark (\$26 million) credit to Jordan for the purchase of the advanced jets were first revealed in newspaper reports and have drawn heavy criticism from a majority of West German lawmakers. Mr. Stoltenberg told the parliament, "In light of critical arguments, the government is ready to reconsider the financing of the purchase of the jets."

Tornado jets are built jointly by West Germany, Britain and Italy. According to details published by several West German newspapers, the jets were to be sold to Jordan by Britain, while a state-owned Frankfurt bank, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, would help Jordan pay for the aircraft. West German law bans weapons sales to "areas of tension" like the Middle East.

Daily in Algiers Denounces Party

ALGIERS (Reuters) — The government daily El Moudjahid attacked the governing National Liberation Front on Wednesday, denouncing it as a front-page editorial as sterile and apathetic.

The newspaper welcomed newly announced liberalization measures which it said would end the party's monopoly of power. It called that monopoly "the main cause of sclerosis and sterility, sporadic par excellence, at worst a tool to obstruct the way for competent people."

On Monday, President Chadli Benjedid outlined steps that would allow nonparty candidates to seek election to popular assemblies and that would otherwise limit the party's power. The measures, proposed after more than 150 people died in riots this month, do not allow rival political parties.

Pakistan Affirms an Election Curb

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistani opposition politicians will remain barred from national television and radio in their campaign for next month's elections, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

The presidential media adviser, Z.A. Suleci, said that he had advised the government to grant opposition parties access to television and radio, which are state-run. "But the government had decided otherwise for its own reasons," he said, without elaborating. The ban also extends to the largest newspaper chain, the government-controlled National Press Trust.

Broadcasting networks have not covered opposition activities since General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seized power 11 years ago. But many politicians and commentators had that hoped the ban would be lifted after President Zia's death in a plane crash in August.

Army Gains in Jakarta Party Election

JAKARTA (Reuters) — The armed forces have reasserted their domination of political life in Indonesia at a convention of the ruling Golkar alliance, analysts said Wednesday.

The six-day congress ended Tuesday with the election of Wahono, a retired army general, as party chairman. Mr. Wahono is a comrade-in-arms of President Suharto. Vice President Sudharmono, who announced he would step down as the party's chairman, is widely seen as the loser. The party won more than 70 percent of the votes in last year's election.

The armed forces, which formed Golkar from civil service and labor groups in 1964 to counter the growing strength of the Communist Party, were reportedly unhappy with Mr. Sudharmono, whom they considered too far to the left. A Golkar official said the army was also alarmed at the growing strength of the civilian constituency in the party, which now claims 25 million members.

Government Resigns in Montenegro

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The government of the southern Yugoslav republic of Montenegro resigned Wednesday, though three-fourths of its members had won a confidence vote Tuesday in the local assembly in Titograd, the Tanjug news agency reported.

The republic's prime minister, Vuko Vukadinovic, said, "Since a quarter of the members of the government have not obtained confidence, the government cannot carry out its function." The vote Tuesday, he said, "must be seen as a severe criticism of our work."

Thousands of workers and students in Montenegro, which adjoins Albania, had demonstrated Oct. 8 to demand that local and federal leaders resign for mismanaging the country. On Friday, the Yugoslav state presidency and the federal government will hold a rare joint meeting to discuss the nation's economic crisis.

Irish Anti-Sodomy Law Condemned

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The European Court of Human Rights on Wednesday ruled that Irish legislation penalizing homosexuality was a breach of human rights.

The 8-to-6 ruling marked the victory of David Norris, 44, an active Irish homosexual who has been campaigning for homosexual rights in Ireland since 1971 and had lodged his case with the European Commission on Human Rights in 1983.

Although rarely utilized, the Irish law still penalizes certain homosexual acts. Mr. Norris, who set up the Irish Gay Rights Movement in 1974, had sought in 1977 a declaration in the Irish High Court that the Irish Offences Against the Persons Act of 1861 and the Irish Criminal Law Act of 1885, which both penalize homosexuality, were constitutionally invalid, but his action was dismissed. The 1861 Irish law punishes sodomy with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Sihanouk and Howe Rule Out Pol Pot

LONDON (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader, agreed Wednesday in talks with officials here that Pol Pot should be left out of any new government but that "moderate" followers of the Khmer Rouge leader must be included, the Foreign Office said.

The prince made the comments during a meeting at which the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, reiterated Britain's "strong view" that Pol Pot should be excluded from any future government. "A Foreign Office spokesman said. The Communist regime of Pol Pot has been blamed for the deaths of more than one million Cambodians from 1975 to 1978.

The prince, who heads the main non-Communist group fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, also met here with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He was nearing the end of a diplomatic tour to discuss Cambodian peace moves with officials in Beijing, Washington and at the United Nations in New York.

For the Record

The Supreme Soviet President, the nation's top executive body, led by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, met in Moscow on Wednesday to set the agenda of a parliamentary session expected to approve the 1989 state budget, the official Tass news agency reported. The parliament is scheduled to convene Thursday in the Kremlin. (AP)

A magistrate in the Greek port of Piraeus delayed the hearing on Wednesday of the captain of an Italian freighter accused of manslaughter in the collision with a Greek cruise ship carrying 486 British tourists on Oct. 21. The hearing was set for next Tuesday. (AP)

Sweden has begun rejecting applications for asylum from Soviet citizens on the ground that they no longer qualify as political refugees under the changes brought by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, an official in Stockholm said Wednesday. (AP)

Officials at the Kourou Space Center in French Guiana approved the launching planned for Thursday of a French television satellite, TDF-1. The satellite will be launched aboard the European Ariane-2 rocket. The officials said there were no technical problems and that the weather looked good. (AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Dutch plan to reduce the number of routine passport checks for frequent travelers through Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport is under consideration, the immigration police said Wednesday. Travelers passing through more than six times a year would only have their passport checked once a year. (AP)

Air France will start services between Paris and Belfast on Tuesday with three flights a week, the airline announced Wednesday. (AFP)

The West German carrier DLT is to begin a direct flight from Cologne-Bonn to London-Gatwick airport five days a week starting Monday. DLT said the journey would last one hour and 50 minutes. (AFP)

Early snow brought traffic chaos to Moscow on Tuesday, causing more than 1,000 accidents in which six people were killed, according to Tass, the official Soviet news agency. (Reuters)

The Paris transport authority agreed to bonus payments on Wednesday for its suburban railroad engineers, ending a 12-day strike that was curtailing services in the capital. (Reuters)

Belgium Threatens to Rebel on NATO Report

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers gathered in the Netherlands on Wednesday, but preparations for their two-day nuclear planning session were overshadowed by Belgium's unexpected threat to break ranks over short-range nuclear weapons.

A political quarrel developed in Belgium over the decision by the center-left government not to endorse a NATO report that will be presented for approval at the Nuclear Planning Group, which is meeting on Thursday and Friday in the Dutch resort of Scheveningen.

U.S. officials said the report defines a role for short-range nuclear weapons in alliance strategy, but does not deal with the more controversial question of when and how to modernize them.

They said that West Germany, which deploys most of the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization's short-range nuclear weapons on its territory and has had the most difficulty in agreeing to modernization, was expected to approve the report.

Short-range nuclear weapons — those with a range of less than 500 kilometers (300 miles) — have taken on greater importance in NATO's nuclear defenses since the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in December to scrap intermediate-range, land-based systems.

The United States and Britain want the NATO allies to make a decision soon on modernizing short-range systems. But because of the sensitivity of the issue for the government in Bonn, Washington and London are not pressing for a decision now.

The Belgian defense minister, Guy Coeque, said Tuesday that he regarded it as premature to come out in favor of the NATO report. Mr.

Coeque's spokesman said this meant he would withhold endorsement of the report.

The Nuclear Planning Group, which is holding its regular autumn session, brings together defense ministers from 14 of the 16 NATO allies.

Apart from discussing the report on short-range nuclear weapons, ministers will hear a report by the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, on strategic arms reduction talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Officials at NATO headquarters, who had seen the meeting in Scheveningen as a routine session, acknowledged they had been thrown off balance by the Belgian move, which was decided at a cabinet committee meeting last Thursday.

Diplomats said that the allies were putting pressure on Belgium not to break ranks on the issue.



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PUBLISHER

Voters Dissatisfied With Tactics, but Bush's Rating Soars

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Voters say in a new survey that they dislike the choice of presidential candidates they have been offered and regard the presidential campaign as negative, uninteresting and insubstantial.

Yet the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll found that George Bush's attacks on Michael S. Dukakis — the most hard-hitting examples of the sort of campaigning the voters said they disliked — were plainly hurting the Massachusetts governor.

The findings undermined the extent to which Mr. Bush had succeeded in defining political convention. The traditional view among politicians has been that a candidate who attacks his opponent will inexorably see his personal ratings drop. But Mr. Bush has attacked and his ratings have soared.

Nearly two-thirds of those polled said they wished they had chosen other than Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis, a much higher level of dissatisfaction than The Times and CBS News found in 1980 or 1984. Nearly half thought the campaign was more negative than past campaigns; less than one-tenth thought it was more positive.

In the poll, voters gave Mr. Bush a widening lead over Mr. Dukakis. Mr. Bush led by 51 percent to 38 percent. In the last Times-CBS News Poll, just before the candidates' debate on Oct. 13, Mr. Bush led by 47 percent to 42 percent.

The poll also showed that Mr. Bush's support was becoming increasingly firm. Forty-three percent of the probable electorate, a measure of the sample weighted to reflect their likelihood of voting, said their minds were made up for the Republican nominee.

Only 31 percent said they were that firmly for his Democratic rival, Mr. Dukakis. The poll had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The answers of the 1,287 registered voters among the 1,327 adults interviewed by telephone showed that Mr. Bush was scoring his successes — persuading many voters that Mr. Dukakis would be soft on crime, raise taxes and weaken U.S. defenses — with an electorate whose assessments of the 1988 campaign are dismal.

A majority rated the campaign as dull, and about half the voters said both camps were leveling unfair charges against the other side.

Almost half of the voters said that each side was running some television commercials that were false. A majority said neither candidate was discussing whatever the individual poll respondent considered the most important issue of the election.

Mr. Dukakis is seeking to make an issue of the kind of campaign Mr. Bush has run, and the race seems clear: the Bush campaign has been spectacularly successful in getting voters to see Mr. Dukakis in a negative light.

Dukakis campaign officials said their own polls showed that voters were listening to the Dukakis campaign's arguments against Mr. Bush's style of campaigning.

dealing with criminals; 36 percent said he would. By contrast, 61 percent saw Mr. Bush as sufficiently tough with criminals and only 25 percent said he was not.

Forty-one percent of the probable electorate said Mr. Dukakis would weaken the nation's defenses; only 3 percent said this of Mr. Bush. And 37 percent of the voters said Mr. Dukakis would raise taxes to cut the deficit; 20 percent said Mr. Bush would.

The survey found that Mr. Dukakis's personal ratings had dropped to their worst point all year. Mr. Bush's ratings, meanwhile, have risen to their highest level since 1984.

For Mr. Dukakis, 32 percent of the electorate said they had a favorable view of him and 43 percent said their view was unfavorable. For Mr. Bush, it was 47 percent favorable and 30 percent unfavorable.

The poll found some evidence that racial polarization was hurting Mr. Dukakis among white voters, but he is suffering from such a wide array of problems that the racial issue may be playing a minor role.

Among whites, attitudes toward the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson were closely related to how people intended to vote. Of the whites who had a favorable opinion of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dukakis led by 52 percent to 35 percent. Among the slightly larger group of whites who had a negative view of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bush led by 74 percent to 17 percent.

For the first time ever in a Times-CBS News Poll, Mr. Jackson has a better personal rating than Mr. Dukakis does. In the probable electorate, 38 percent said they had a favorable view of Mr. Jackson and 34 percent said they had an unfavorable view.



NOT YET, YOU YOUNG PUPS — Ronald Reagan tells George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis that he is still president in a "Spitting Image" puppet show from Britain's Central Television.

U.S. Ranks High in Child Poverty

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The poverty rate among children in the United States is higher than the rates of seven other industrial democracies for which figures are available, according to a study made public Wednesday by the Urban Institute.

The study's authors said that the main reason for the high U.S. rate, despite the fact that overall family incomes are higher than those in any of the other countries, is that U.S. programs for the poor, such as cash welfare, cover fewer people and provide fewer benefits.

The study found that 17.1 percent of U.S. children lived in families with an income below the U.S. government's official poverty line, compared with 5.1 percent in Sweden and Switzerland, 8.2 percent in West Germany and 10.7 percent in Britain.

"The poverty of American children contrasts glaringly with the poverty of the young in every other country but Australia," the authors wrote. The other two countries compared with the United States were Canada and Norway.

Isabel Sawhill, an economist at the Urban Institute, said, "It makes you really sit up and take notice when you realize that children in the United States have poverty rates two to three times that of other industrial nations for which we have comparable data." The Urban Institute is an independent, nonpartisan research group.

Stuart Butler, director of domestic policy studies for the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, called the study's finding "distressing."

"It's something we need to deal with," he said, "but not necessarily by rushing out and creating new federal programs. We have to look for the underlying causes and deal with them."

He said family break-ups and high rates of immigration might be among such causes.

The study was based on U.S. data for 1979, when the poverty cutoff was \$5,784 for a family of three. But researchers said that based on developments since then, American children would still have the highest or among the highest poverty rates in the industrialized world.

The method included a special "market basket" calculation to eliminate distortions resulting from international currency-exchange differences. This is a purchasing power parity measure used by the Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development.

Dukakis Distills His Message

He Is 'On Your Side,' He Says, and Bush Is for the Rich

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

PLEASANT HILL, California — After 18 months, more than a million air miles, dozens of issue papers, hundreds of speeches and thousands of interviews, Michael S. Dukakis has refined his quest for the presidency to three little words: "On Your Side."

With the Nov. 8 election nearing, the Democratic candidate is falling back on the most basic appeal of the traditional Democrat: "We are for average Americans." Mr. Dukakis says, while Vice President George Bush and the Republicans "want to help the rich."

Mr. Dukakis has reduced the message to its simplest terms in his advertisements and speeches: "He's on their side. I'm on your side."

He repeated that refrain more than a dozen times during five recent stops in California. The slogan "On Your Side" is now seen on posters and lapel pins and is the final phrase seen on the screen in Dukakis television ads.

But Mr. Dukakis did not get much chance to push that core argument Tuesday night at the outset of a 90-minute televised interview with Ted Koppel on ABC's "Nightline."

The Democrat had accepted an invitation to debate Mr. Bush on the program, but the vice president declined. On the program, Mr. Koppel hit Mr. Dukakis with a series of aggressive questions.

Pressed to explain why he remains behind in most opinion polls, Mr. Dukakis worked gamely to put a positive face on his chances. If people can "see Mike Dukakis as he really is," the Massachusetts governor said, the polls might turn around before Nov. 8.

"In this kind of campaign," Mr. Dukakis said, "13 days is a very long time."

"No it isn't," Mr. Koppel shot back.

Dukakis to define the word "liberal," the candidate talked about his "combinations of liberal and conservative." Mr. Koppel interrupted to demand a better definition.

Mr. Dukakis then invoked the tradition of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy. Commented Mr. Koppel, "This is 1988."

Finally, the candidate said a liberal is "one who cares deeply about people," who sees "opportunities to make real differences in the lives of real people, and works in public service to help make that difference."

Mr. Dukakis has the "On Your Side" speech down so well that he chewed his standard text Tuesday before a large crowd on the campus of Diablo Valley College here at the foot of the leafy Contra Costa hills near San Francisco Bay.

The morning sun fought to burn through a chilly fog blown in from the bay as the candidate, seeming to revel in his status as a fighting underdog, looked up and laughed at a big bed-sheet poster hanging from a campus window: "Mike — We LIKE the L-word!"

Mr. Dukakis did not use the word "liberal," but he did bring up, as he has been doing regularly, another L-word: "likable."

"There's been a lot of talk in this election about how likable the candidates are," Mr. Dukakis said. "But I don't believe America is ready to settle for indifference and complacency with a shrug and a smile."

The only time Mr. Dukakis dropped his chipper demeanor was when he again criticized Mr. Bush's negative advertising. Dukakis strategists believe they have struck a nerve with the argument that Mr. Bush is not campaigning fairly.

The "On Your Side" initiative aims at pocketbook concerns of middle-class voters: the affordability of housing, medical care and insurance, and the need for economic stability.

Late Monday, Mr. Dukakis released yet another initiative to be undertaken if he is elected: a four-point proposal to beef up elementary education. It appears to call for federal standards for local schools, with bonus federal aid to systems that meet the standards.

It also proposes putting a computer in every classroom within a decade, roughly a hundredfold increase over current computer use in schools.

WASHINGTON — Unofficial personal travel by Secretary of State George P. Shultz has cost the federal government \$1,892,214 in the last three years, according to an audit by the General Accounting Office.

The congressional agency documented 23 "nonofficial trips" by the secretary from January 1986 through July 1988 to such places as the Bahamas, Augusta, Georgia; his homes in Massachusetts and California; and the Bohemian Grove, an exclusive men's retreat north of San Francisco. Mr. Shultz and others have reimbursed the government \$18,783 for these trips, it said.

The study, done at the request of Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, did not discuss the propriety of the outings. But a State Department official said the expenses had been justified because Mr. Shultz, as a member of the National Security Council, was on duty at all times.

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Justice O'Connor of Supreme Court Leaves Hospital After Breast Surgery

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court was released from Georgetown University Hospital on Wednesday, five days after she underwent surgery for breast cancer.

A court spokeswoman said that Justice O'Connor was in good condition. She is expected to return to the bench Monday when the court ends a two-week recess and resumes hearing oral arguments, the spokeswoman said.

Justice O'Connor, 58, reportedly underwent a mastectomy, in which a breast and the lymph glands under the arm are removed, but no details of the operation have been confirmed.

She said in an earlier statement that the cancer had been detected in an early stage and that the prognosis was for a full recovery.

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RLD BRIEFS. Links Arms Loan to Job. West German... The purchase of... in Jakarta Party Ele... Resigns in Montev... Economy Law... and Howe Rule Out... cord... LEVEL UPDATE... AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER.

Herald Tribune

Opportunity in Israel

The key fact of the Israeli elections coming up on Nov. 1 is the immense role being played by Arabs. This may seem a strange development for a Zionist movement whose founding and continuing purpose is to give to those Jews who are a part of it control over their own destiny.

prospect and, however improbably, are swinging whatever weight they may have to Shimon Peres's Labor. Israeli Arabs, who compose about a tenth of the electorate, are expected to vote for Mr. Peres in the name of solidarity with the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank.

Acquisition Questions

Pillsbury, RJR Nabisco, Kraft — the latest in a long and ever more spectacular series of multibillion-dollar restructuring initiatives that have rocked corporate America. Do they help or hurt the economy? Or are they merely games played for the fun and profit of investment bankers, which have little effect on productivity and jobs?

restructurings are doable only if the stock market has undervalued the company's assets. The stockholders are thus sure to be better off. So are the lenders and new investors, who must also see profit in the deal. Why, then, the public concern? The first priority of a newly leveraged company is to meet interest payments and to reduce the debt. In most cases, managers must sell off some of the assets. In most cases, cash that might have gone into expansion or product development must be diverted to interest payments.

Warning on the Label

Prodded by health and consumer groups, Congress finally acted last week to inform consumers better about the most abused drug: alcohol. A provision tucked in the new omnibus drug bill requires that all liquor, beer, wine and wine coolers carry labels warning of the risks of drinking during pregnancy and of drinking and driving.

fetal alcohol syndrome, the third-leading cause of birth defects in the United States. Wine coolers and beer can impair ability to drive or operate heavy machinery. In a bow to manufacturers, alcohol advertising was excluded from the labeling requirement. Still, the package warning can heighten awareness. Senator Strom Thurmond, a Republican, and Representative John Conyers, a Democrat, deserve special praise for this achievement.

Other Comment

Latin Democracy on a Limb

It is still too early to rejoice at the budding resurgence of democracy in Latin America. Ronald Reagan's America has supported "democratization" in the political sphere, but has yet to contribute to the economic resources urgently needed to safeguard what progress has been made. The slowly emerging democracies in the region are in danger of collapsing under the weight of the debt crisis, social conflict and misguided industrialization policies, providing new opportunities for Soviet-backed "liberation movements." As one concerned Latin American watcher has observed: "In the Third World, democracies are easier to overthrow than in reform." That has not been forgotten in Moscow, even in the age of perestroika.

Beirut. We have created in Northern Ireland the most complete, corrupt dependency culture in Western Europe. The bulldozers of direct rule have torn the communal bonds out of Belfast and Derry, sending the dispossessed fleeing to extremists for protection. British ministers for too long turned a blind eye to racketeering, and threw subsidies out of limousine windows, reducing the local economy to the level of a De Lorean fiddle. They strip local politicians of power and then complain of their lack of responsibility. We are not "supporting the rights of the majority" in Northern Ireland, merely relieving that majority of any obligation to govern. Sixteen years of direct rule has degenerated into a bewildered colonialism. It is surely time to take the bull by the horns and let Ulster govern itself (under British sovereignty), by hook, crook, blood or guts. Even a revived government at Stormont, with Protestant and Catholic leaders ultimately forced to deal face to face across the barrels of guns, would be better than another decade of killing and attrition.

Misrule of Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland can be a beguiling and lovable corner of these islands. Some say that its continuing conflict is simply an Irish phenomenon, not Britain's fault. This is rubbish. Both before and since British troops arrived in 1969 and led to direct rule in 1972, Westminster's custodianship of the province has shown every mistake in the book. The noble paternalism of direct rule has demolished the claim that the British are good at government. We are terrible at it. Go again to the shatter-zones of Belfast.

Just Gladiators and Lions

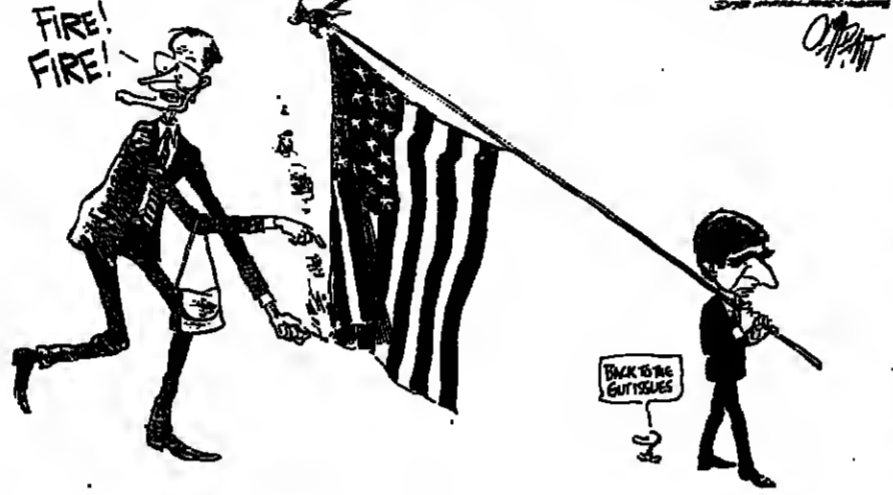
In this year's presidential debates, Michael Dukakis and George Bush were gladiators, not candidates. Their interrogators were lions, not reporters. The objective was not enlightenment, but the kill.

The People Will Still Have the Last Word

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are two ways to look at George Bush's cheap-shot campaign. First, if he's in charge, his calculated misrepresentations of Michael Dukakis are bad enough, but second, if he's not in charge, the outlook for the future is even worse. For it would suggest that he's been a No. 2 man for so long that he's more accustomed to following than leading, which is no virtue in a president. His loyalty to Ronald Reagan these last eight years was understandable and even admirable, but loyalty is not tolerable.

What it tells us is that he thinks he can win by tearing down the other guy, denouncing the liberals who led the fight against the Depression and the Nazis, condemning "government" as if it were the enemy of the people, promising that he will never raise taxes, as if he could read the future, praising policies he has opposed in the past, and appealing for bipartisan support while trashing the Democrats, whose support he will need if he wins. He has, however, done at least one thing: He has proved he's no "wimp." He has no monopoly on misrepresentation in this campaign, of course, but Mr. Dukakis has not attacked Mr. Bush as an "invalid," as President Reagan did to him, or implied that he lacked patriotism and favored gunsmugglers, murderers and rapists. He has poked fun at the silver foot in Mr. Bush's mouth, emphasized their policy differences and offered to debate the differences one-on-one, but George thinks it's easier to fool the people than face the governor.



Foreign Policy: Campaigns Instead of the Debate

By David Ignatius and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — Eastern Europe is in trouble. Moscow's empire is stirred up. Mikhail Gorbachev himself has been encouraging the process of political and economic modernization. But what happens if the political fabric of Eastern Europe begins to rip apart? Will the Soviets intervene militarily to crush dissent — effectively ending the era of glasnost? Or can the United States find a way to gradually dismantle the Iron Curtain and liberate

the nations of Eastern Europe without risking World War III? Mr. Gorbachev is "encouraging a younger generation to push its claims forward and to supplant more conservative party leadership where they stand in the way," writes Peter Rodman, a senior member of the National Security Council staff, in a paper delivered last June to the Atlantic Council. But Mr. Rodman notes the danger of unrest: "Any development which implies a loss of control or a loss of nerve by the Kremlin leadership will have its effects throughout the empire. This is almost a law of nature."

So Much for Unilateral 'Star Wars'

By C. Robert Zelnick

WASHINGTON — On Oct. 6, in Room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, "star wars" died. Not President Ronald Reagan's fantasy of a defensive shield in space so efficient that it would render ballistic nuclear missiles "impotent and obsolete." And not research on lasers, charged particle beams and battle management systems which enjoy both scientific and political support. Rather, what was laid to rest was the notion that a space defense system could be deployed without the negotiated consent of the Soviet Union.

the space-based interceptors were discarded. The quality of space sensors was sharply reduced while most battle management responsibility was returned to earth. Ground-based interceptors were increased by 70 percent. General Abrahamson said that this thinned-out set of Stage One would intercept as many missiles as its porous predecessor. There was no denying that it would be more vulnerable to Soviet countermeasures, that its new deployment date of the year 2000 would come when many more fast-boost, solid-fuel missiles were deployed and that the delay would also give the Soviets time to produce bombers, cruise missiles and low-trajectory ballistic missiles, none of which star wars could stop.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1838: Forum Disrupted PARIS — Last evening [Oct. 26] at eight o'clock a public meeting to discuss the proposed Revision of the Constitution was held in Paris at the Salle Wagram. About six hundred persons were present. The majority proclaimed M. Vergon, the well known Deputy, as president. About forty men — evidently paid to prevent the meeting — jumped to the feet in the midst of the oratory. They shouted: "Vive Bonaparte!" "A bas les Bonapartistes!" "Vive la Commune!" Swords and knives were brandished. Revolvers were fired and a perfect pandemonium ensued. Several heads were split with chairs and bottles. In all, eight persons were wounded in the affray.

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1913: A New Atlantic Isle HALIFAX — Captain Anderson, of the American schooner Lizzie Griffin, reports the existence of a new island in the Atlantic, 16 miles east-

This was the greatest scaling back in the history of modern weaponry.

What worries analysts is that, without diplomatic progress toward a Mideast peace, the danger of another Arab-Israeli war will persist. If it comes, this war is likely to be far more deadly than any before, with the combatants using chemical weapons, missile attacks against population centers and perhaps even nuclear weapons. Yet beyond ritual expressions of support for Israel, the two candidates have had little to say about the Middle East.

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election is about "competence," hasn't run a very competent campaign. It has in large part and on both sides been a campaign about the standard partisan arguments of the past. According to the Republicans, the Democrats are the party of the blacks, Big Government, Big Unions, permissiveness, the welfare cheats, of reckless disarmament policies, extravagant spending, abortion, easy on criminals, protectionism, isolation, anti-rich, etc. etc. According to the Democrats, the Republicans are anti-poor, militaristic, anti-conservation, pro-Big Business, easy on the bankers, miserly on education, indifferent to the homeless, child care and college loans, big borrowers, big meddlers, with the biggest trade and budget deficits in the history of the republic.

The result is that many people are mad at both candidates and many more are sad about the ugliness of our political culture. The hope was that this election could educate the people about the major issues for decision, and send them the pills feeling that they had been treated fairly, that they were partners in a great and inspiring enterprise, and not look to be manipulated by old fears, twisted information and devious image-makers. This has not happened, but the people will still have the last word, and it remains true that the candidates can never be worse than the people who put them in office in the first place.

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First Ask Gorbachev For More

By Jim Hoagland

VIENNA — The Reagan administration is about to conduct its last important bit of business with the Soviet Union before going into the history books. It should think again on the Soviet proposal to host an international human rights conference, and leave the decision for the next U.S. president. Both the symbolism and the politics of this decision argue for delay, despite heavy Soviet and American pressure for immediate resolution.

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Republican A Republican

A tragic slide mem is

OPINION

Republican Guns Target A Republican Maverick

By George F. Will

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Come through the looking glass, into the wonderland of Connecticut's Senate race. Candidate A praised U.S. action against Libya and Grenada, questions the restraints that the War Powers Act places on presidents, denounces Fidel Castro as "more of a Marxist-Leninist than Gorbachev," endorsed the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction plan and praised the nomination of Robert Bork. Candidate B denounced the U.S. bombing of Libya as a "goiter act."

Senator Weicker's political style involves too much subtraction from public civility.

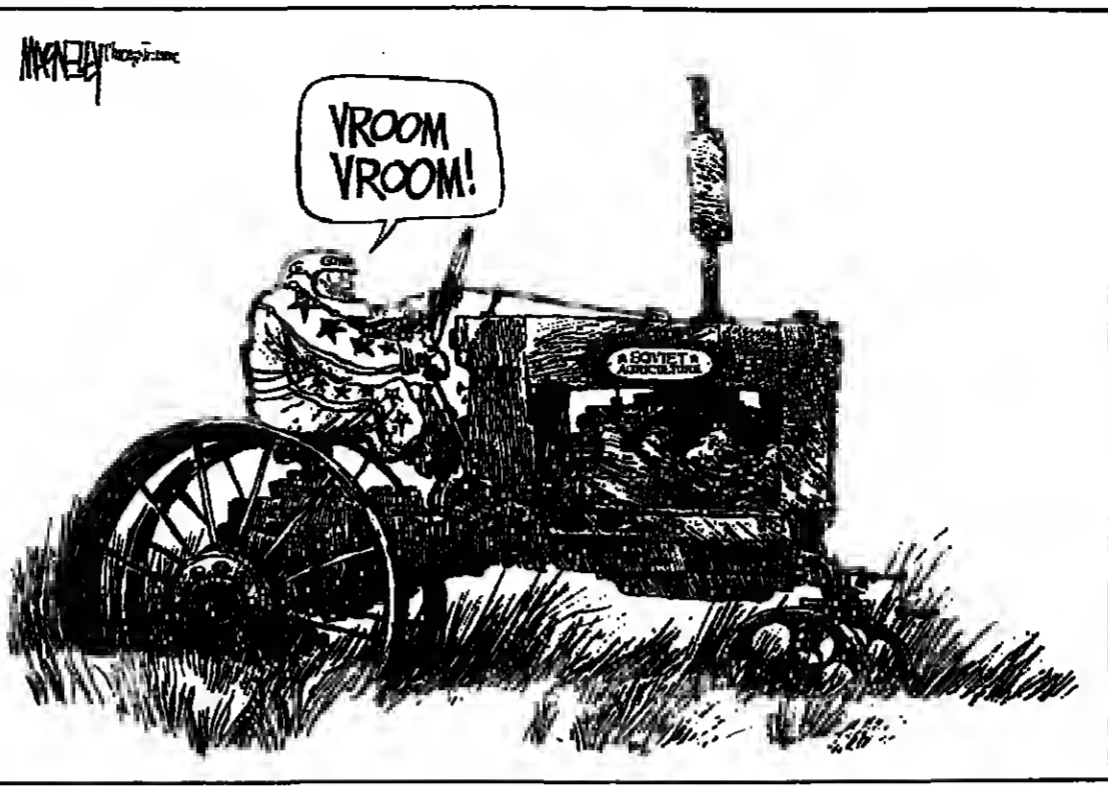
called the invasion of Grenada worse than any recent Soviet act, reverses the War Powers Act, praises Mr. Castro's "enormous intellect and idealism," opposed not only the Bork nomination but also that of William Rehnquist to be chief justice, opposes SDI, contra aid, Gramm-Rudman spending restraints, and criticized Connecticut's Republican 1986 Senate nominee for criticizing the Democratic incumbent's liberalism.

Candidate A is Attorney General Joseph Lieberman, the Democrat. Candidate B is the Republican incumbent seeking a fourth term, Lowell Weicker. Suddenly it seems possible that Senator Weicker's seat, until recently presumed safe, may be yanked from beneath him, with Republicans helping in the yanking.

In 1970, Mr. Weicker slipped into the Senate by winning just 42 percent of the vote in a three-way race in which a second Democrat ran as an independent. In 1976, riding a Watergate wave (Mr. Weicker headed his grandstanding skills on the Watergate committee), he won 53 percent against a poorly financed Democrat. In 1982 he won 50 percent against a Democratic opponent of Lehman's extraction whose extreme liberalism divided the Democratic Party and whose views on the Middle East drove away Jewish voters. (The Democrat got 46 percent; a minor candidate 4 percent.)

Today the Democratic Party is united behind a Jewish candidate. Polls over the last eight months show a steeply declining trend line for Weicker support. His agitated performance in a recent debate belied his professed disbelief in polls showing the race even.

Because of actions taken when Republicans controlled the state legislature, this will be Connecticut's first statewide election without a straight party-line lever on voting machines. This will stimulate ticket-splitting to Mr. Weicker's disadvantage, while George Bush carries Connecticut.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Values Aren't His Business

James Baker, chairman of George Bush's presidential campaign, is quoted as saying: "The strategy is focused on the major issues that presidential elections are usually, and should be, about. For instance, national security and peace, the economy and traditional values." ("Behind Bush, a Strategy of Control and a Man Named Baker," Oct. 5.)

The function of government is to manage a country in the manner most beneficial to its citizens and allies. Choosing values for the general public is not the responsibility or the right of the government. Assuring that each citizen has a fair opportunity to obtain the necessities of life is its obligation. Mr.

Bush has been unclear on how he intends to fulfill this obligation.

MARK ASHLEY LEWIS, Taipei.

Iraq Can Shop Around

Jim Hoagland ("Go Ahead With Sanctions Against Iraq," Oct. 13) needs to realize that today, and tomorrow all the more, alternative markets exist in which Iraq can fill all its needs. American sanctions will harm no one but the American economy and people. Saudi Arabia's recent arms deal with Britain illustrates the point. Anti-Arab sanctions are a losing battle. Times have changed.

NAZAR AL-AMIR, Pampigny, Switzerland.

Learning Has to Be Wanted

In response to "If Bradley Can't Read, Apply the Stick" (Opinion, Sept. 23):

Despite the highest per capita spending in the world, America has 25 million functional illiterates and a lack of skilled workers. As a teacher, I believe the problem is this: You can lead a child to school but you can't make him or her learn.

William F. Buckley Jr. tells how a youngster, Bradley, frustrated six intellectuals who tried to teach him how to read, because he did not want to learn. He illustrates the worst thing that can happen to a teacher: to be confronted by pupils who are not interested. Most problems — lack of attention, boredom, poor discipline — arise from this.

Some children are not encouraged to learn. They are told to shut up when they ask questions. Perhaps their parents don't care if they do well in school.

Peer pressure can have positive aspects, such as keeping group members away from drugs, alcohol or nicotine. It can also be negative, keeping even those children who do want to learn from trying.

Which children do best at school? Some are encouraged by their parents to do well because the parents know it is the door to advancement. Better, of course, is provoking study for the fascination of learning something new, for widening one's mind, for the pure fun of it.

How to motivate unwilling students and how to get parents and peers to respect education are the key questions.

BARBARA A. BAUER, Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Government Spending and Deficits Are a Bad Old Story

Politicians and economists in Western Europe, Canada and the United States seem to be avoiding major economic and financial issues and to be discussing symptoms rather than basic problems. The major issues should be total government spending in relation to gross national product, and forcing government deficits into the banking system.

For hundreds of years, government spending appears to have had an inverse correlation with economic growth trends. As government spending rises, economic growth trends decline. An excellent confirming indicator of this relationship is the number of government regulations. Any product or service that is forcefully

subsidized normally leads to increased volume, increased costs and declining quality. Government regulations are no exception. What did not work in medieval times does not appear to work today.

Forcing government deficits into the banking system appears to be an even more destructive process. Issuing money faster than business and industry can effectively use it has always led to increased violence, and always the poor and the middle classes suffer most from eroded purchasing power. For 500 years there have been no known exceptions to this apparently fundamental relationship.

D. L. MORGAN, West Vancouver, Canada.

They Press Some Buttons And See What They Think

By Michael Winerip

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York — Town meetings in America were once a wondrous thing. The whole town came to a hall, citizens spoke their minds, then they counted hands and knew what to do.

Today, too often a town meeting will turn into a total zoo, making professional wrestling look like brain surgery. A small part of the town comes, everyone pushes and shoves for a spot in front of the television news cameras,

MEANWHILE

and then, to prove that they are right, people yell their opinions.

Tom Cooper, director of New York's Martin Luther King Jr. Commission, believes in a new way, the electronic town meeting. You get a cross section of the town in a room, give citizens hand-held Quick Tally computers, ask questions about important issues like racism, and in 15 seconds you know exactly how those people feel and you can start tackling the problem.

One of Mr. Cooper's jobs is helping whites and blacks get along better. And so, for the state's first electronic town meeting, he picked Dutchess County, where the Tawana Brawley case began.

Old town meetings were led by mayors. The electronic town meeting the other night was run by a polling expert, Michael Rowan. Within seconds of answering a question, people could see their answers on a huge screen, arranged in bar graphs, broken down by race, religion, wealth, you name it.

At an old town meeting, if you asked how race relations were before the Brawley case, everyone would have immediately run for the nearest television camera and screamed, "Poughkeepsie's Great!" or "Poughkeepsie's Racists!"

At the electronic meeting, 200 people sat quietly at long tables at the civic center, pushing buttons: 92 percent of whites felt local race relations before the Brawley case were excellent or pretty good; only 5 percent of blacks did. It was eerie how even such stunning discrepancies are quietly communicated at an electronic town meeting.

The process has been employed before. In 1979, Alaska residents used Quick Tally at town meetings to decide how to spend their oil surplus dollars. Marketing and television people use it to test consumer attitudes. A typical question might be: "Is actress Robin Givens still believable as a high school student, even though she's own nationally known for tormenting Mike Tyson?"

Mr. Cooper believes that Quick Tally can help heal race relations, and he hopes to hold electronic meetings soon in Yonkers and Howard Beach.

To get his sample group for Dutchess, he mailed 20,000 letters and did radio

announcements. Even so, it's hard to lure typical types. The group assembled was 59 percent college graduates; Dutchess is 17 percent college graduates. Thirty-seven percent had household incomes of more than \$50,000; 23 percent of Dutchess does.

But if the people at the civic center were smarter and wealthier, the differences between even these whites and blacks was striking. Among blacks 81 percent said they would be very comfortable with a black president. 48 percent of whites would be.

The gap between ideals and reality kept popping out of their computers. Two-thirds of whites felt that there would be benefit from racially mixed neighborhoods. But 62 percent of whites said they lived in white neighborhoods. Sixty-two percent of whites said they would be very comfortable if a black moved next door. But only 28 percent of whites would be very comfortable if a young black man rang their doorbell.

The split was more pronounced when questions focused on the Brawley case. Of whites, 62 percent expressed confidence in Dutchess grand jurors; 21 percent of blacks did. Seventy percent of blacks agreed that it is difficult for blacks to get justice; 28 percent of whites agreed. Only 9 percent of blacks felt that blacks would receive "excellent" or "pretty good" justice from the system.

And the good news? As polarized as the races are, it's not as bad as they think. Blacks predicted that no whites would say there is "much prejudice" in Poughkeepsie; 27 percent of whites felt so. Sixty-two percent of whites predicted that blacks would say there is "much prejudice"; 51 percent of blacks did.

At the end, Mr. Rowan tried to get the computers focused on things they could agree on. It turned out, most felt that the sheriff could do a better job hiring blacks. Of 103 full-time deputies, zero are black.

The next day, county leaders discussed how to use the data. Sheriff Fred Scoralick said he tries to find black deputies, but it all depends on civil service test results. He was asked by a reporter if a black scoring 90 on a test might be more valuable for a crisis in a black area than a white who scored 93. The sheriff said he believed in going by the test, he didn't believe in affirmative action.

Still, he felt that electronic town meetings "are good" because "it makes the public aware."

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A tragic anniversary slides by, and the memory of millions is betrayed.

BY RONALD S. LAUDER

Reprinted from The New York Post, Monday, August 8, 1938.

This past summer saw the 50th anniversary of the Evian Conference, at which the U.S. and 31 other democratic nations considered the fate of 650,000 Jews trying to flee Nazi terror in Germany.

Our democracies looked the frightened Jews right in the eye — and sold them out.

Our failure to meet our moral responsibilities at Evian was an important piece of the mosaic which, so long after, led to the murder of millions of Jews and other peoples and to the extinction of their vibrant cultures.

Yet a half century later, on the commemorative date of that ignoble event, hardly one voice was raised, hardly one line written, in remembrance.

It was in a climate of increasing terror, with tens of thousands of innocent and helpless people clamoring for asylum, that President Roosevelt organized the conference. It met in the French resort town of Evian; Stalin's Soviet Union and Mussolini's Italy refused to heed FDR's call.

The 32 nations met July 6-14 under the humanist democratic precept that we are indeed our brother's keepers. But in the end, the free world would not provide even the fig leaf of comforting words for the threatened Jewish communities of Europe.

Britain's man proclaimed: "The United Kingdom is not a country of immigration." Australia's candid emissary said "...it will no doubt be appreciated that we (Australia) have no racial problem, (and) we are not desirous of importing one."

And even the American delegate declared: "The U.S. will not modify its already liberal immigration policy."

Democracy betrayed itself.

Nazi Germany, which had not yet defined its policy of "final solution," permitted representatives of Jewish organizations within the Third Reich to go to Evian and plead for help. The World Jewish Congress was there, along with a number of other Jewish organizations. They were not accorded the courtesy of an opportunity to state their case, let alone any sympathy.

The end was clear. On July 8, 1938, the Herald Tribune reported: "Through their representatives at the Evian conference on refugees, the principal countries capable of receiving immigrants banded and bolted their doors today against the 650,000 Jews of Germany whose eyes are turned on this international gathering as a last hope of escape from Nazi persecution."

Both Nazi and Jew looked at Evian and got the same message: No one cared.

Now the Nazis had the free world's signature on a license to do what they wished with an abandoned people.

Not to act is just as profound as acting. Forgetting is as desecrating as remembering. How can we learn — and how can we teach — if we turn our backs not only on the countless victims, but on their memory as well?

The silence on this 50th anniversary is mute testimony to the fact that we have violated an important injunction — that which implores those that bear witness not to forget.

In November of this year both Christian and Jew will have the opportunity once again to participate in an act of remembrance.

What the democracies encouraged at Evian found its expression on the night of Nov. 9, 1938: Kristallnacht, when Nazi Germany began the extinction of Jewish life and culture in Europe by burning synagogues and Jewish shops throughout the Reich, by beating and arresting thousands of Jews.

Again, no one spoke out.

All Americans can join in next month to remember, and to dedicate themselves, 50 years after Kristallnacht, to behave today toward all peoples as we wish the world had behaved toward the Jews of Europe 50 years ago.

The author, former U.S. ambassador to Austria, is president of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation and chairman of the Kristallnacht Remembrance Week committee, (F.D.R. Station, P.O. Box 5125, New York, N.Y. 10150 212/572-6966).

Ronald S. Lauder Foundation



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Rescue Ships... Rescue Ships... Rescue Ships...



PRESSURE TO ARREST CHUN — Campaigners collecting signatures in Seoul on Wednesday to demand the arrest of former President Chun Doo Hwan and his wife for corruption.

ASIAN TOPICS

Hong Kong Initiative Is Signaled by Beijing

A Hong Kong daily newspaper that often reflects Beijing's views... Wen Wei Po, says that after 1997...

Around Asia

In the devastation that followed World War II, Japan's school lunch program amounted to a skimpy glass of American powdered milk for each child...

Manila Will Charge Marcos

MANILA — The government plans to file at least 100 criminal cases against the country's deposed ruler, Ferdinand E. Marcos...

144 Rescued in Sinking Of Philippine Ferry

MANILA — At least 144 people have been rescued from a cluster of islands in the Visayan Sea where a ferry carrying almost 500 people sank in a typhoon...

U.S. Is Extending Long Arm of Law Marcos Case Reflects a Tendency To Prosecute Overseas Offenders

By Ruth Marcus Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The criminal prosecution on racketeering charges of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president of the Philippines, reflects the increasingly international reach of U.S. criminal law...

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Manila Will Charge Marcos. Officials of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, an agency tracking down assets linked to the Marcoses, said that the deposits amounted to at least \$800 million.

144 Rescued in Sinking Of Philippine Ferry. The captain tried to beach the ship at Almagro, but he could not do it, the lieutenant said. He said the ship went down about five miles (eight kilometers) from Almagro.

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After Outcry, French Maker Curbs Abortion Pill

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French pharmaceutical company Roussel-Uclaf S.A. announced Wednesday that it was bowing to pressure from anti-abortion organizations...

In all phases of pregnancy, researchers say the pill is highly effective as an abortion agent during the first two months of pregnancy when used in conjunction with an injection of a prostaglandin to induce contractions.

YSL Shows Fashion 'Nectar'

Designer Gets An Ovation as Showings Close

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Does a fashion exist if Yves Saint Laurent — our Sun King — does not decree it?



One of heavenly white dresses that closed Saint Laurent show.

The opening part of the collection, with its short, sharp, brass-buttoned navy suits and animal print jackets, was a reprise, although patterned turbans and ethnic amber jewelry added spice.

BBC World Service Is Lightening Its Tone

LONDON — Twenty-five million listeners around the world will hear a friendlier and less solemn BBC when they tune in to its English-language World Service.

Frenchman Denies Role In Kennedy Assassination

MARSEILLE — One of the three men a British television documentary claimed took part in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was quoted Wednesday as saying he was not in Dallas on the day of the killing.

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SCIENCE

Tracking How Cholesterol Threatens Heart

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Leading heart scientists believe they have discovered the crucial early steps by which cholesterol in the blood can initiate the formation of the artery-clogging plaques that cause most heart attacks.

A theory based on recent animal and laboratory findings provides what experts call the most convincing explanation yet of how cholesterol can become trapped in arterial walls and, in a series of chemical changes, produce fatty streaks and then plaques.

When plaques build up inside the coronary arteries, the flow of oxygen-rich blood to the heart can be impeded, causing chest pain and leaving the patient vulnerable to blockage by a blood clot and thus a life-threatening heart attack.

If the theory is correct, it may be possible to prevent arterial clogging with drugs that interfere with the first damaging chemical changes, researchers believe.

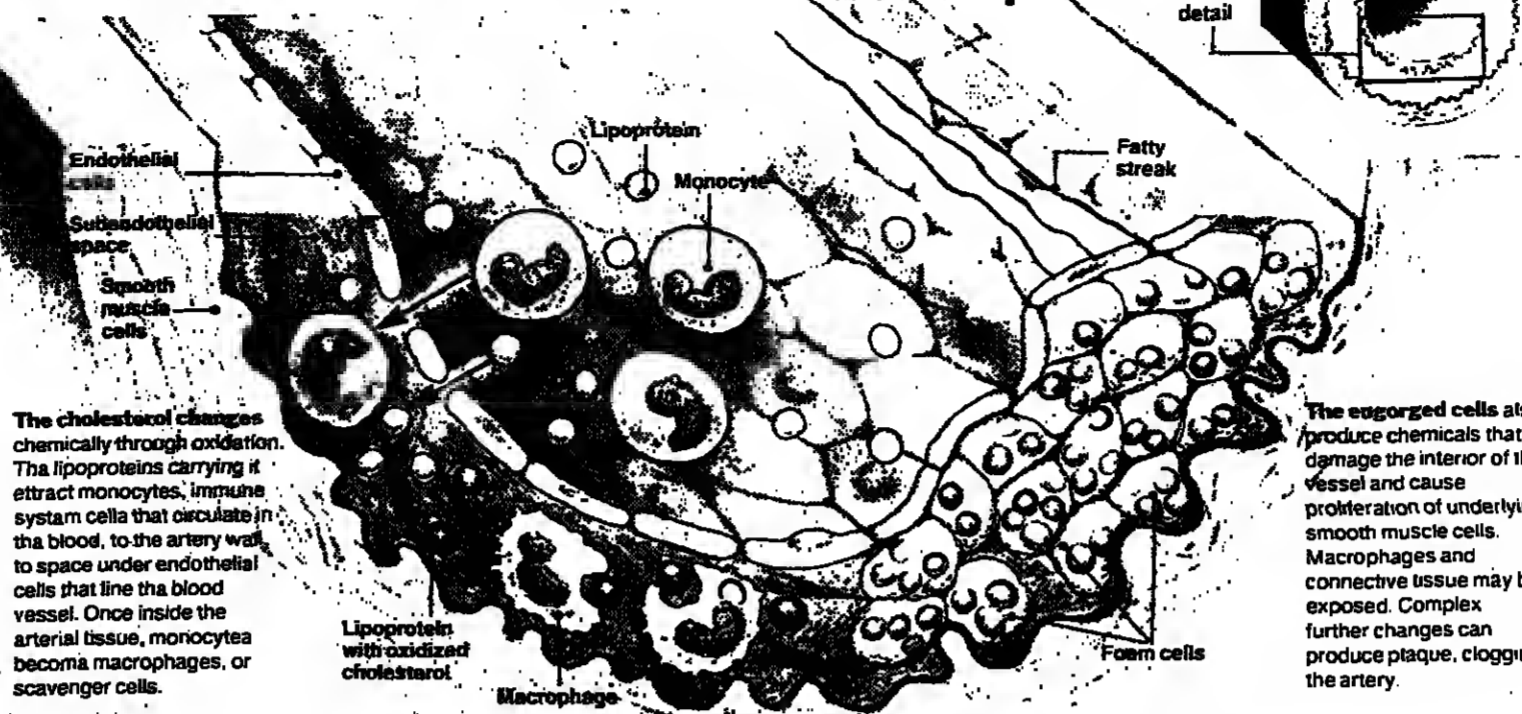
In laboratory studies and experiments with a type of rabbit that develops human-like heart disease, researchers have found that cholesterol carried in low-density lipoproteins must undergo oxidation, in effect becoming rancid, before it can accumulate in artery walls. A variety of substances can prevent the oxidation of cholesterol, including a drug that has slowed the development of heart disease in rabbits.

The finding "is an important new lead," said Dr. Michael S. Brown of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. Dr. Brown, who with his colleague Dr. Joseph L. Goldstein, won a Nobel prize in 1985 for his work on the ways cells take up low-density lipoproteins. "Even though I'm very enthusiastic, it is still in the early stages of development," Dr. Brown said.

Encouraged by the findings, "dozens of labs are starting to look in people" for evidence that cholesterol must be oxidized to initiate plaques and that plaques can be prevented if oxidation can be blocked, said Dr. Guy M. Chisolm of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a leading heart institute. Cholesterol is carried in the blood by two types of proteins. The dangerous type, low-density lipoproteins, carry cholesterol to blood vessel walls, where it can accumulate and lead to the growth of

The Clogging of an Artery

According to a new theory, arterial blockage that can lead to a heart attack begins when cholesterol, carried by low-density lipoproteins in the blood, is trapped in the artery wall.



The cholesterol changes chemically through oxidation. The lipoproteins carrying it attract monocytes, immune system cells that circulate in the blood, to the artery wall to space under endothelial cells that line the blood vessel. Once inside the arterial tissue, monocytes become macrophages, or scavenger cells.

The macrophages consume the altered lipoproteins at an accelerated rate. The cholesterol-engorged macrophages are called foam cells.

The engorged cells also produce chemicals that damage the interior of the vessel and cause proliferation of underlying smooth muscle cells. Macrophages and connective tissue may be exposed. Complex further changes can produce plaque, clogging the artery.

Illustration by Dr. Daniel Steinberg

plaque. The other type, high-density lipoproteins, carry cholesterol away from the vessels and are thought to protect against heart disease.

The largest of the studies of humans involves hundreds of people in Sweden with high levels of low-density lipoproteins that make them extremely susceptible to heart disease. The study should establish whether blocking the chemical alteration of cholesterol prevents atherosclerosis, or the clogging of arteries. Results are expected in about three years.

According to the theory, cholesterol in low-density lipoproteins enters artery walls from the bloodstream and is chemically modified.

The oxidized cholesterol attracts monocytes, a type of immune-system cell. These cells are trapped in the artery wall, where they are transformed into macrophages, or scavenger cells. The macrophages

ingest and fill up with the rancid cholesterol, causing bulging lesions in the arterial wall known as fatty streaks. These streaks are the first sign of atherosclerosis.

The cholesterol-filled macrophages secrete substances that damage the artery walls and also cause other underlying cells to proliferate, narrowing the artery more and causing a plaque to form. The result is a blocked artery.

The discovery that cholesterol in low-density lipoproteins must be modified to cause heart disease grew out of researchers' efforts to survive a longstanding mystery. They had noticed that the clogging of coronary arteries began when macrophages crawled into the surface layer of an artery and became filled with this cholesterol.

Researchers reasoned that, if macrophages were to fill up with cholesterol, they must engulf the

cholesterol-carrying low-density lipoproteins. But they found that, when they added low-density lipoproteins to macrophages in laboratory experiments, the macrophages did not ingest the fatty substance. Why then did they ingest cholesterol when they were in arteries?

It also was unclear why the macrophages became so engorged. Dr. Brown and Dr. Goldstein discovered that cells use a protein on their surface, called a receptor, to take up low-density lipoproteins. This receptor grabs the lipoproteins and then carries them inside the cell. Yet, Dr. Brown said, "once a cell begins to take up cholesterol, it turns off its receptors," making it unable to absorb more cholesterol.

To add to the confusion, patients with an inherited disease that causes seriously clogged arteries at an early age, totally lack receptors

for low-density lipoproteins, allowing their blood to be filled with the lipoproteins.

Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Brown began experimenting with different chemical alterations and found one, acetylation, that worked.

But, said Dr. Daniel Steinberg of the University of California in San Diego, "there is no evidence that acetylated low-density lipoproteins can be made by the body."

Then Dr. Steinberg and his colleagues found that they could also alter low-density lipoproteins by oxidizing them, a process that makes the fatty cholesterol rancid. Oxidized low-density lipoproteins were taken up by macrophages in laboratory experiments.

Recently, Dr. Thomas E. Carew of the University of California in San Diego, Dr. Steinberg and their colleagues tested the oxidation hypothesis in a strain of rabbits highly prone to atherosclerosis. To do

this, they gave the rabbits probucol, a drug that is marketed as a cholesterol-reducing agent, but is only moderately effective in lowering cholesterol levels.

Dr. Steinberg said the results were impressive. After seven months of treatment, the rabbits that received probucol had a "striking decrease in lesions."

In Sweden, a large study of humans is seeking to establish whether probucol has similar effects in patients with heart disease.

Dr. Steinberg cautioned that, although the oxidation hypothesis is plausible, it is too soon to say whether probucol or a similar drug would be useful in humans to prevent heart disease. "I don't think you could choose between lowering cholesterol levels and preventing oxidation," he said. And it may well be that the optimum strategy is to do both. "If you could do both, it would be additive."

U.S. Medical Group Urges Cholesterol Tests for Children

By Jane Brody
New York Times Service

IN a major effort to stem heart disease at its childhood origins, pediatricians in the United States are expected to begin testing millions of children for high cholesterol levels.

The campaign was launched last week when the American Academy of Pediatrics urged physicians to test cholesterol levels in all children 2 years and older who have a family history of high cholesterol or premature heart attack.

Those children found to have high cholesterol levels — 176 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood serum or higher — should be counseled on their diet by nutrition specialists, the academy said, in a policy formulated by its nutrition committee.

Studies indicate that one-quarter to one-third of American children are above that level, and most of those are in families with a history of cholesterol or heart problems. Public health experts consider 140 to 150 milligrams to be a desirable cholesterol level in children.

The policy comes amid mounting evidence that cholesterol levels in childhood are the most important predictor of adult cholesterol levels, which, when too high, are a major cause of heart attacks.

In previous policy statements, the academy has shied away from recommending dietary changes in children for fear that they may compromise growth.

The committee's concerns were supported by the finding last year in suburban New York of growth retardation in seven infants whose parents, all affluent and well-educated, had deliberately provided a diet so low in fat that the children consumed insufficient calories to sustain normal growth.

"We're still worried about zealous parents who carry a low-fat diet so far that they undernourish their kids," said Dr. Laurence Finberg, who heads the committee. "But we think our recommendation is justified by current knowledge." Dr. Finberg is chairman of pediatrics at the State University of New York Health Science Center in Brooklyn.

Several studies have found no detrimental effect on growth or brain development in children who grow up on a well-designed cholesterol-lowering diet.

The academy committee, which had previously resisted the childhood dietary goals recommended by other public health organizations, has within the last year informally adopted the guidelines of the American Heart Association, the American Health Foundation and a panel convened by the National Institutes of Health.

These groups have urged a reduction in fat intake by children to 30 percent of daily calories, with 10 percent of calories derived from saturated fats. At the same time, they advise limiting dietary cholesterol to 100 milligrams for every 1,000 calories consumed, up to a daily maximum of 300 milligrams.

SURVEYS indicate that average Americans between the ages of 2 and 18 consume about 36 percent of their calories from fat, with 13 percent coming from saturated fats. Nearly 30 percent of children consume more than 40 percent of their daily calories from fat, and about 60 percent exceed the recommended limit of 100 milligrams of cholesterol per 1,000 calories.

The academy has expressed concern that if total fat intake drops below 30 percent of calories in growing children, some children may not consume enough calories, iron-rich meats and calcium-rich dairy products to sustain normal growth.

No group recommends reducing fat or cholesterol intake in children under 2 years of age, since they are more likely than older children to become malnourished on a low-fat diet.

Although there is still no proof that lowering blood cholesterol levels in children will help prevent heart disease in adulthood, a study published last month in the Journal of Pediatrics showed that among 2,446 children followed from childhood to young adulthood, cholesterol levels early in life outweighed other risk factors in determining cholesterol levels later in life.

Does the Earth Orbit the Sun? Many Americans Don't Know

The Associated Press

CHICAGO—Nearly 450 years after Copernicus postulated that Earth revolves around the sun, millions of Americans think otherwise, a survey taken for the National Science Foundation that found vast numbers of adults "scientifically illiterate."

Many Americans also mistakenly believe that laser beams are focused sound waves and that atoms are smaller than electrons, said Jon Miller, director of the Public Opinion Laboratory at Northern Illinois University in De Kalb, Illinois, who conducted the nationwide survey for the foundation. "The results show that, on very basic ideas, vast numbers of Americans are scientifically illiterate," Mr. Miller said. "It's a fairly dire situation."

In a July telephone survey, 2,041 adults 18 or older were asked about 75 questions on basic science, Mr. Miller said. The survey had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Asked whether Earth goes around the sun or the sun around Earth, 21 percent replied incorrectly. Seven percent said they did not know. In the early 16th century, the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus laid the foundation for modern astronomy with his heliocentric theory of planetary motion in which the planets revolved around a motionless sun. Forty-five percent correctly said it takes a year for Earth to orbit the sun, but 17 percent said one day, 2 percent said one month and 9 percent did not know.

The results have not been fully tabulated, but it appears that 93 percent to 95 percent would have to be considered scientifically illiterate, lacking fundamental knowledge of scientific vocabulary, methodology and an understanding of science taught on the world, said Mr. Miller. The group's 1985 survey also found a 55 percent illiteracy rate.

The results indicate many Americans have little idea of what presidential candidates are talking about when they list issues such as the Strategic Defense Initiative, acid rain and the greenhouse effect, he said.

Dr. Leon Lederman, who last week was named co-winner of the 1988 Nobel prize for physics and is director of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, called the latest findings "pretty devastating."

"How you can preserve democracy when the world is increasingly more complex scientifically and technologically, and people are increasingly more ignorant of the issues," said Dr. Lederman.

On other questions, the survey found that 43 percent said correctly that electrons, which are components of atoms, are smaller than atoms and 37 percent had no idea.

Asked if lasers — an essential

component of the proposed Star Wars defense system — work by focusing sound waves, 36 percent correctly answered the statement was false. Twenty-nine percent thought it was true and 35 percent did not know. Lasers work by focusing light waves. In fact, the name stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Of those surveyed, 76 percent answered correctly that light travels faster than sound. Nineteen percent mistakenly thought sound moves faster.

Mr. Miller said that some of the responses indicate the lack of scientific knowledge could present practical problems. For example, 63 percent said incorrectly that antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria. So if a doctor tells a patient he has a virus and the patient has an antibiotic, he is liable to take it, said Mr. Miller. Antibiotics do not kill viruses.

Mr. Miller said the great majority of high school graduates have not had a day's instruction in algebra, physics or chemistry.

"It's important to turn that around," he said.

IN BRIEF

Second Caesarean Birth Discouraged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Guidelines issued on Wednesday by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists say women who have had babies delivered by Caesarean section should be encouraged to have later children by normal, vaginal birth.

Dr. Mary Jo O'Sullivan, a member of an ACOG panel that developed the guidelines, said a pregnant woman who has had an earlier child by Caesarean section "should be encouraged to attempt labor in her current pregnancy" instead of routinely undergoing a second surgical delivery.

Dr. O'Sullivan said that, if the new guidelines are accepted by U.S. hospitals, they will go a long way toward ending the "once a C-section always a C-section" tradition that has guided obstetric practice since 1916.

Mount St. Helens Quiet for 2 Years

NEW YORK (NYT)—Mount St. Helens completed its second year without any "significant volcanic activity," the U.S. Geological Survey reported. This is the longest period of quiescence since the volcano in Washington state blew off its top on May 18, 1980, causing 60 deaths.

Before that, the volcano had been dormant for more than a century. The volcano's last period of eruptions, from 1800 to 1857, was broken by quiet periods, some lasting more than a year, followed by renewed volcanic activity. Don Swanson, the scientist in charge of the geological survey's volcano observatory at nearby Vancouver, Canada, said Mount St. Helens could still erupt "at any time."

Antibiotics Are Losing Their Punch

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Bacteria with "jumping genes" are winning their battle against antibiotics, forcing researchers to find new treatment strategies for such widespread diseases as meningitis, ear infections and some strains of gonorrhea.

"There are certain parts of the United States — mostly on the two coasts — where resistance to penicillin and other common drugs are more likely to be found," Clyde Thornberry of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology meeting.

The bacteria are so "smart" that they have developed defense mechanisms against antibiotics and cannot be killed by the usual drugs used to treat such diseases as meningitis, ear infections and strains of gonorrhea that have reached epidemic proportions in parts of the United States.

Synthetic Diamond Race Under Way

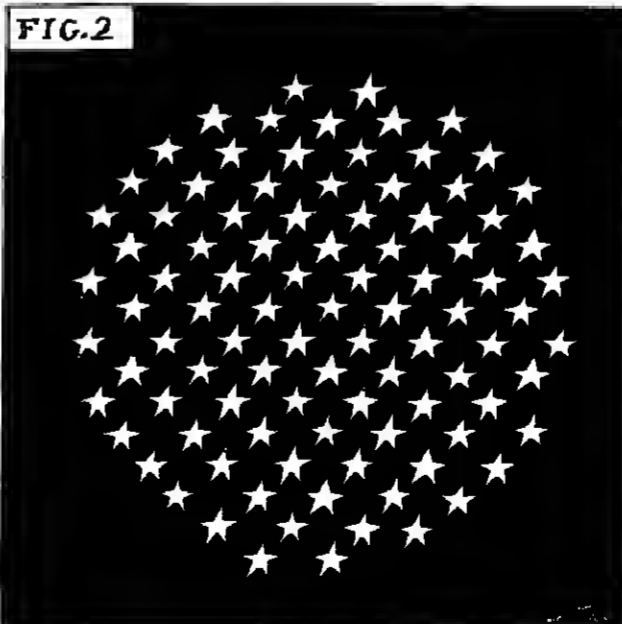
NEW YORK (NYT)—As part of an international race to develop new ways to make synthetic diamonds, manufacturers have begun to coat objects as diverse as drills and dentures with synthetic-diamond films.

A research group at Pennsylvania State University recently made synthetic diamonds using a common oxyacetylene welding torch. Dr. James E. Butler of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington reported this month that he had made synthetic diamonds from sewer gas. Earlier this year, Dr. Yoichi Hirose of the Nippon Institute of Technology in Sendai, Japan, created diamonds from sake, and the General Electric Co. duplicated the feat using whiskey.

Scientists say that the development of synthetic diamond films is potentially the greatest advance in materials since the invention of plastics.

THE WAY YOU SEE EUROPE DEPENDS ON WHO YOU ARE.

From the outside, Europe can be seen simply as an emerging political entity (see fig. 1). But as most businessmen know, on the inside it's a vibrant economic



community packed with places generating a lot of business (see fig. 2). So if you fly for business we think you should fly with people who fly for the businessman: Air France. With 94 destinations in Europe alone we not only regularly go where everybody else does, but also to places nobody gives a second thought to, until they have to go there. In fact, we fly to more cities in Europe than any other airline. And if that isn't enough incentive for you to fly with us, fly with us for our service. You'll find that it also rates a few stars.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for NYSE No, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. cons. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Class, Chg.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Class, Chg, Week, Year.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for NYSE No, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, -Svlt.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Class, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Class, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks End Slightly Lower

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower Wednesday in active trading as Wall Street digested the latest government economic figures and returned its focus to takeover-related issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.02 points on Tuesday, fell 8.18 points to close at 2,165.18. The average was down about 15 points shortly after the opening bell.

Declines led advances by about a 4-3 margin. Volume totaled about 181.6 million shares, up sharply from 155.2 million traded Tuesday.

Analysis said the early weakness in the market was tied mostly to futures-related selling. The market also was skeptical about a government report, even though it confirmed a recent data suggesting a slowdown in the economy.

Most economists had predicted the report would show the economic growth curve began to flatten out during the third quarter, but not as abruptly as it did. Forecasts had been between 2.5 percent and 3.2 percent.

12 Month High Low Stock table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Chg.

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AMETEK advertisement for blood pressure monitors, including an anatomical diagram of the human torso.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page with the text 'Finding To Add' and a partial image of a person's face.

BUSINESS TRAVEL/1988

Finding Excuses To Add Pleasure

By Roger Collis

COMBINING business with pleasure always reminds me of the French custom near the end of a meal of asking for a little cheese to finish off the wine, followed, of course, by more wine to finish off the cheese.

You don't have to look very far for an excuse these days to build a vacation on the back of a business trip. Or vice versa. Hotel chains and individual properties, airlines and tour operators are undermining the puritan work ethic with a smorgasbord of special offers, ranging from half-price hotel rooms to elaborately packaged weekends and mini-vacations, insidiously favoring double occupancy; two can often stay for the price of one.

Clearly, the top priority for most business travelers is getting there and back as quickly and comfortably as they can. But more and more people are taking pains to stop over somewhere, or make a side-trip, for two to three days on say a fortnight of business travel.

The Economist Intelligence Unit reports in "International Business Travel 1988" that there is a trend toward combining vacation with business. This is especially true for Americans who are taking shorter breaks more often.

How to rationalize this is up to you. In any case, on a multi-destination trip you should allow a day or two as a buffer for rest and rescheduling, especially before vital appointments in a new time zone.

According to a recent survey by American Express, more than 25 percent of U.S. visitors to Europe went purely on business and 19 percent combined business and pleasure.

Of those who went strictly on business, about half took part in some active pleasure and leisure activity and a quarter extended their trip to take a short vacation.

American Express has identified these people as "business extenders" — a niche market potentially worth around \$300 million a year. Typically, they are 40 years of age or older, self-employed or corporate executives, know the area well, make four to five visits a year, and take off the middle weekend or add two or three days to either end of a 10-day trip to indulge hobbies and

interests. According to the American Express study, typical extenders see the business side of a trip as pressured, but also as an opportunity for new experiences. While non-extenders want to get trips over as soon as possible, extenders will plan a physical change as a means of switching mental gears. They may leave their bags and business clothes in a locker at the airport, move to another hotel or maybe fly to a neighboring country.

Money is not a main consideration, but extenders want assurance that the extension will be affordable. They distrust travel agents as a source of good ideas; they want to be independent, seek inside information on new and unexpected places and events but are willing to buy leisure packages, providing they fit.

They know that they have to plan in advance because of long-haul travel and commitments at home. But the ideal extension is often described as a "kind of planned surprise getaway." The paradox is that careful preparation can lead to impromptu discoveries.

Successful business extension requires both a strategic and a tactical approach. Look after long-haul trips, and side-trips will take care of themselves. Local lore can be picked up either before leaving or after arrival.

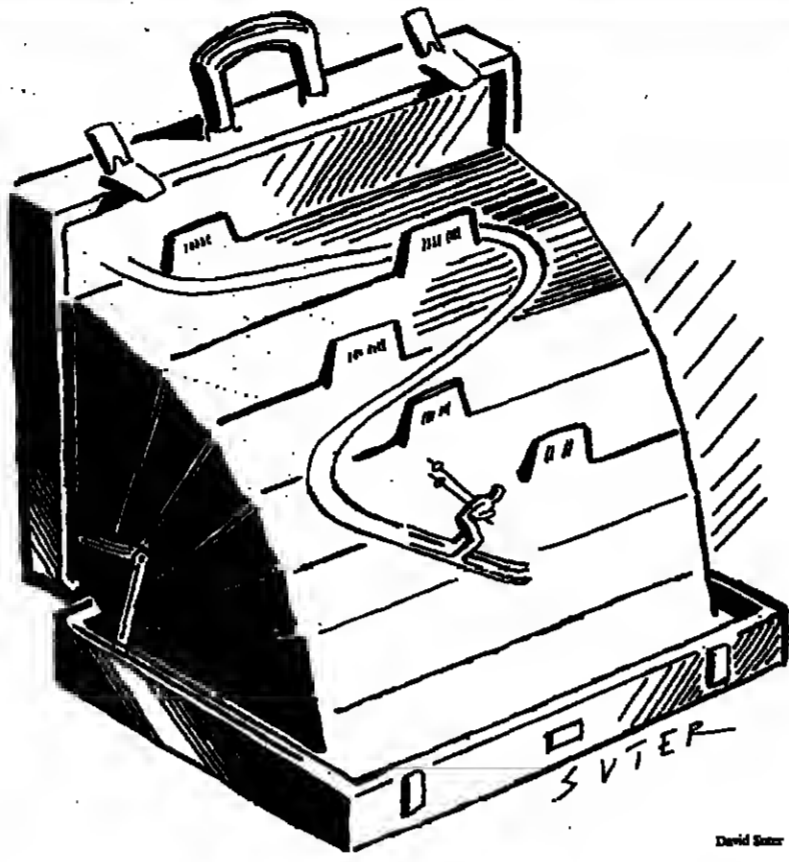
First, plan your long-haul itinerary for opportunistic stopovers. You can do it at little extra cost by exploiting IATA rules which enable you to fly up to 25 percent more miles between two points for a modest surcharge.

For example, if you are traveling from New York to Athens, you could stop in two cities, say Paris and Copenhagen, for about \$50 more than the point-to-point fare.

The one-way, point-to-point fare from London to Tokyo is \$1,024, whereas the fare allowing unlimited stopovers within the mileage allowance is \$1,834. You might want a point-to-point on the way out and several stopovers coming back.

Traveling between Europe and Australia, you may choose to stop at Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi, the Maldives Islands, Colombo, Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong or Manila.

Between South Africa and Australia, you could stop at Mauritius, or the Canaries if



Europe Takes Steps To Decongest the Sky

By Barry James

PARIS — After a summer of serious delays for millions of air passengers in Europe and with the prospect of more to come next year, European transport ministers have for the first time agreed on a package of measures to cope with the problem of overcrowding in the skies.

Ministers from the 22 nations of the European Civil Aviation Conference met at Frankfurt Airport last week to seek ways of increasing the capacity of the air transport system and making better use of the facilities and staff already available.

It was the first time in the 33-year history of the conference, a subsidiary of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal, that such a high-level meeting had been held.

It demonstrated, according to officials of the Paris-based organization, the extent of concern about crowding in the air lanes, with civil air transport growing at a much faster rate than anyone had predicted a few years ago.

The growth has been about 10 percent this year over last, with some countries reporting increases of up to 20 percent. A similar rate of growth is predicted for next summer — a rate that if continued will lead to a doubling of air traffic within five years.

The most important measure adopted by the ministers was an agreement to put the management of air traffic flows under a central authority.

The ministers called on Eurocontrol, the Brussels-based air traffic control body, to define by next summer what is needed, how much it will cost and how quickly it can be done. The action could lead to a substantial increase in the responsibilities of Eurocontrol, a nine-nation organization that because of national jealousies about the sovereignty of air space, has never been able to fulfill its potential as the coordinating body for European air space management.

At present, Eurocontrol operates only one control tower, at Maastricht in the Netherlands, but has a large training establishment in Luxembourg and is responsible for collecting data about air traffic and making projections about market growth. The member countries are Belgium, Britain, France, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and West Germany. Italy has announced its intention to join, and the ministers encouraged other countries to do likewise.

As an initial step, the control centers in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Rome and Madrid will become a single unit for the purposes of controlling the international flow of aircraft.

What this means, essentially, is that next summer

they will be linked by a telephone hot line to enable traffic controllers more easily to seek clearance for aircraft to enter another country's air space and land at the other end. Without such clearance, an aircraft is not allowed to take off, a reason for some of the most serious delays over the past couple of summers.

It may seem extraordinary that such clearance is not available automatically over inter-linked computer systems, as it is in the United States. But European countries have bought a hodgepodge of computer hardware and software that they are un-

A hot line will link controllers in major cities.

able to use in an integrated fashion, even if they had the political will to do so.

The transport ministers called for the eventual development of a "common air traffic control concept." In principle this means that governments must bear harmonization with other European countries in mind when ordering equipment and drawing up operational plans in future.

The ministers agreed to intensify cooperation between civil and military authorities to enable commercial aircraft in periods of peak traffic to use the airspace reserved for military flying.

They also agreed that as a general rule, commercial scheduled and charter flights should be given priority at busy airports and in the air lanes over private fliers.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said the Frankfurt decisions went a considerable way to meeting its demands for improved air traffic control in the short term.

The spokesman, David Kyd, said the association was particularly encouraged by the decision to operate five of the most important air traffic control centers in Europe as a single unit.

But Mr. Kyd expressed disappointment that the ministers had not accepted a proposal by the association to allow landings during night curfew hours by quieter new aircraft, such as the Airbus or the Boeing 757 or 767.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Continued on page 12

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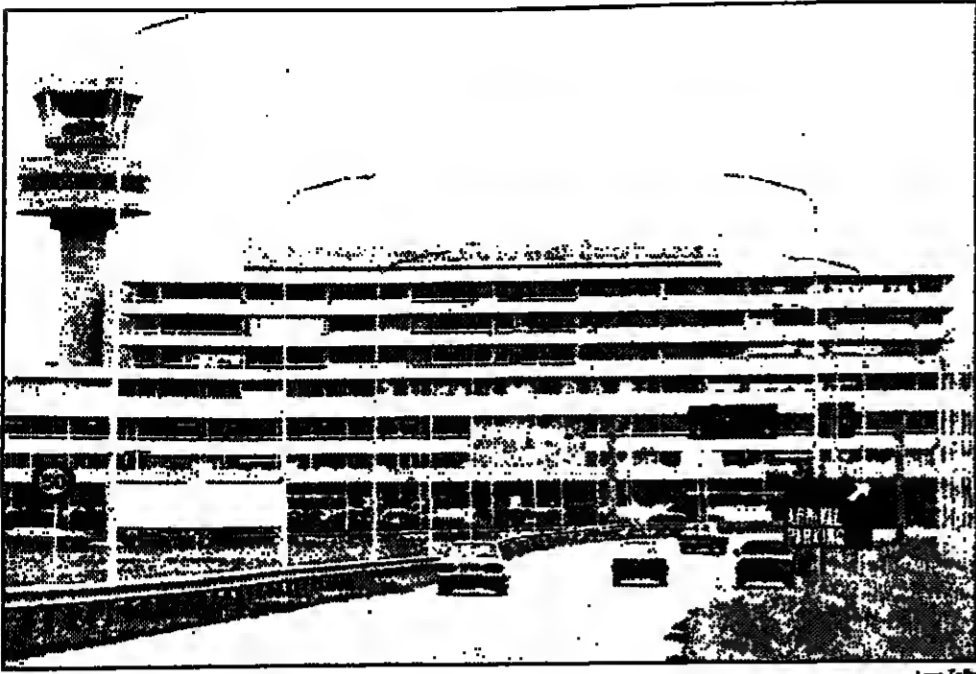
The changes he saw are significant. A completely new environment. A wider, more comfortable seat, specially constructed to support both the head and the spine in a new seven abreast configuration. And, on long haul flights, foot and leg rests to enhance passenger comfort.

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Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos.

Africa Improves Facilities

By Howard Schissel

WEST AFRICA has made great strides in recent years to better accommodate the business traveler by modernizing airports, improving transportation and communications links and upgrading hotels and restaurant fare.

Although it is rare to be pampered or have special business class accommodation, travel throughout West Africa, with the exception of the more rugged hinterland areas, is no longer a daunting experience. In fact, getting in and out of most West African airports can be a much simpler and less time-consuming exercise than in Western Europe and North America.

Even capitals with a grim reputation like Lagos and Kinshasa have made a serious effort to ease the bureaucratic morass and paperwork at airports as well as provide, for a reasonable price, the basic services and creature comforts demanded by businessmen.

Airport formalities are the first hurdle. In the vast majority of French-speaking countries there are few hassles — they range from the nonchalant Lomé to the efficient formalism of Douala — and, due to the convertible CFA franc, no currency problems.

In Lagos and Kinshasa, on the other hand, it is necessary to fill out currency forms and change a certain sum of hard cash into local paper on the spot.

Travelers should be aware that it is difficult to try to convert local bills into hard currency.

In the Nigerian and Zaïre capitals, credit cards are hardly used, except at major hotels. In Abidjan, Lomé, Douala and Libreville, most international hotels and many shops readily accept credit cards.

If you prefer to take traveler's checks, those denominated in French francs are much more convenient in franc-zone countries as there is no charge for converting them into CFA francs.

When possible, it is advisable to have a company

car or a colleague or friend meet the traveler arriving in Lagos and Kinshasa. Otherwise, it is easy to get a taxi or a hire car at the airport, although haggling over price is standard procedure.

In most French-speaking capitals, large hotels have adopted the practice of meeting international flights with their house buses to ferry clients to their accommodations.

All large West African capitals boast one or several international hotel chains.

Services for business travelers, such as translators, secretaries and conference rooms, are readily available at top hotels.

Direct-dial phone service has also been established to most international destinations. Calling in town or to cities in the hinterland can, however, be a frustrating endeavor.

In places like Lagos and Kinshasa, it is often better to call in person to make business appointments. This is especially the case when dealing with government officials.

Car rentals are easy. Nevertheless, many businessmen prefer hiring a taxi by the hour or day to have a driver who knows the city and can be relied on in a pinch.

Hotel restaurants offer standard international fare. Eating out in most cases is a pleasurable experience with a wide range of different cuisines to choose from in most capitals.

In general, the former French colonies have inherited some of France's gastronomic traditions. Many of the better restaurants, in fact, are run by French chefs and are reasonably priced.

The price of restaurants in Lagos used to raise businessmen's eyebrows. With the devaluation of the naira, it is now one of the least expensive places to eat along the West African coast.

HOWARD SCHISSEL is a Paris-based journalist specializing in African affairs.

Era of Frequent Flyer Binges Draws to End

By Martha M. Hamilton

WASHINGTON — The glory days of frequent flyer programs are rapidly drawing to a close. Next year new restrictions on awards under the programs take effect at major airlines, including United and American Airlines, marking the beginning of a new, more parsimonious approach to the popular airline come-ons.

Earlier this year, airlines raced to outdo each other with the generosity of their awards, offering triple mileage and bonus miles at the slightest provocation. Earning the 35,000 miles (56,500 kilometers) needed to qualify for a free airline ticket became a matter of flying 12,000 miles and collecting triple mileage.

Soon, though, the escalation in awards and the buildup of liability for free trips hit the industry, producing the same kind of sober second thoughts as tripping over an empty brandy bottle in the morning.

In April, United Airlines moved to de-escalate by announcing that it was restructuring its awards program. The airline instituted a new "use-it-or-lose-it" provision, effective July 1, 1989, that requires that awards be redeemed within three years of being earned.

At the same time, however, the airline also made it easier for passengers to redeem their bonuses, lowering the mileage needed to qualify for a free round-trip ticket to any destination in the continental United States from 35,000 to 20,000 and making it easier for a frequent flyer member to transfer tickets to relatives and friends.

Although not all the major airlines have followed United's initiatives, the era of frequent flyer binges is clearly over.

When the financially wounded Eastern Airlines announced last month that it was reopening its triple mileage program for two and a half months between Oct. 1 and Dec. 15, no one followed.

Airline passengers have essentially met the changes with equilibrium.

In fact, shortly thereafter Pan American World Airways announced new restrictions on its frequent flyer program, instituting blackout periods and getting rid of awards for accumulations of 200,000 or more miles.

Like other airlines that have imposed new restrictions, Pan Am also threw in a few sweeteners, including offering special meals for members of its WorldPass program and allowing members to accumulate miles for more than a year at a time.

Delta set the era of lavish awards in motion in November 1987. The announcement of a new Delta program, rewarding frequent flyers who used an American Express card with triple mileage, was quickly followed.

Other airlines instituted unrestricted triple mileage programs, designed to woo business travelers during the slow winter months.

"When we heard what the other major carriers were doing in reaction, we were taken aback. We did not expect them to react the way they did, giving away triple mileage no matter what the term of payment," said Delta spokesman, Jim Landy. "This started the whole triple mileage war," he said, adding "In a lot of cases, we think the other carriers really did give away the store."

The most important sign of the new conservative times is that Delta Airlines is ending its program at the end of this year.

When the airlines began to express concern that the programs had grown out of control, they approached the notion of cutbacks gingerly.

Earlier attempts to limit frequent flyer bonuses had met with protests. When airlines had tried to boost the number of miles necessary to qualify for free trips to Hawaii, passengers complained that the airlines were changing the rules in the middle of the game, and the airlines backed off.

This time, however, the changes were made prospective, not retroactive.

As a result, they have been met with equilibrium by airline passengers, according to airline officials and industry watchers.

Carriers were motivated to act in part by the fact that they had built up huge liabilities in the form of uncollected free tickets. An analysis by Julius Maidulis of Salomon Brothers Inc. early in 1988 estimated that 2.7 million passengers had already qualified for either free travel, discount fares or upgrades from coach to first class service and estimated the potential revenue loss resulting from those awards at \$300 million.

The concern was that accommodating the passengers who were owed free flights might result in bumping paying passengers.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has proposed a controversial rule that would require airlines to defer accounting for a portion of the revenue of each ticket purchased by a member of a frequent flyer plan until the member uses the bonus earned in part by that flight.

The whole accounting issue is not expected to be resolved until next year.

MARTHA M. HAMILTON covers transportation and related matters for The Washington Post.

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Whether that entails using a complimentary dictaphone or just catching up on the news is up to you.

Calling Cards in Asia: Part of Executive Identity

By Julie Sell

WHEN A Japanese executive dived into the pool, swam to the other side and presented a Western competitor with his waterproof calling card, the recipient had a sinking feeling that his chances of beating the Japanese in business were slim.

Such poolside encounters aren't routine for business travelers in Asia, but Westerners are often caught unprepared with calling cards in more traditional business settings and social events.

Calling cards, also known as name cards or business cards, are as common in Asia as rice and chopsticks. The businessperson who has an abundant supply of cards on hand will avoid awkward encounters with Asian hosts, clients or acquaintances, and may, with practice, impress them if the card is presented in accordance with local custom.

Leo Murray, an American businessman who has worked in Asia for more than two decades, recalled asking a Western friend what he had learned from doing business in Japan.

"He did the nearest thing to bow and presented his card with two hands, bent over 90 degrees at the waist and looking at the floor," Mr. Murray said. An uninitiated American, in response, might have handed back a card "with one hand, right between the eyes."

In Asia, where business can be fast and contacts numerous, calling cards serve multiple functions. They are introductions, identification,

Calling Cards in Asia: Part of Executive Identity

By Julie Sell

records of meetings and sources of information for future contact. In an overcharged business environment like Hong Kong, they are also regarded as an integral part of one's identity.

Jimmy Chu, Asian director of economic development for the state of Iowa, said: "I met a lot more people in a short period of time in Hong Kong than I would ever meet in the U.S." Presenting a card shows others that "you want their business, you want them to remember you." He carries 100 cards while traveling in the region.

Calling cards can also be a courtesy, particularly for contacts who may not speak the same language. "It enables them to communicate later to others who it was they met with," said Mr. Murray.

Western business travelers frequently neglect to provide telex and fax numbers on their cards. Those forms of communication are frequently used by Asian businesses and should be included if applicable. A list of educational degrees held after one's name can also impress recipients.

JULIE SELL is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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Herald Tribune

Adding the Pleasure

Continued from page 11

deals, including a free Hertz car with tax and insurance.

Hilton International has a "2-for-1 Weekend" program running through 1988 at 19 properties in Europe. A couple staying two nights gets a double room for the price of a single and the second night free. You can stay a further night at 50 percent of the single room rate.

Most other hotel groups, such as Westin, Holiday Inn and InterContinental, offer weekend rates or packages under various guises.

The Leading Hotels of the World, a marketing organization, offers special rates and mini-vacations at 58 hotels in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, North America and the Caribbean in its Great Affordables program for 1988.

American Express is offering short-stay packages for the business traveler this winter in 23 cities, with up to 40 percent off normal hotel rates. It also offers a good deal of "insider" information in a series of city and country guides for the independent traveler.

ROGER COLLIS writes the International Herald Tribune's Frequent Traveler column.

Adding the Pleasure

Continued from page 11

similar deals in Bangkok and Singapore (for travelers to Sydney) and other gateways.

Several hotels also offer attractive packages, such as a reduced rate for Friday, Saturday or Sunday nights, a room upgrade, such as a double for the price of a single, a gourmet dinner or theater tickets.

Marriott has some attractive

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Relative Bargains in Japan ■ Time vs. Money

Tokyo Rates: A Financial Endurance Test

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Did you hear the one about the traveling salesman who took a \$200 taxi-ride into town from the airport, ordered a \$30 club sandwich from hotel room service, then went to a little bar where a hostess served him a few drinks and a bill totaling \$400, all before jet-lag set in?

Not such tall tales about business travelers to Japan still abound, but the days of innocence are over. Most are aware that Tokyo is the world's most exorbitant city. After three years of endaka, the high yen, the world's already most expensive city is still heading firmly upward on The New York Times graph that compares costs in the world's major cities.

Everyone who travels realizes that doing business in Japan is an endurance test that tries the stamina of the wallet as well as of the body. Even businessmen from blue-chip companies where travel remains comfortable, if less luxurious than in pre-endaka days, are cautious about keeping expenses reasonable.

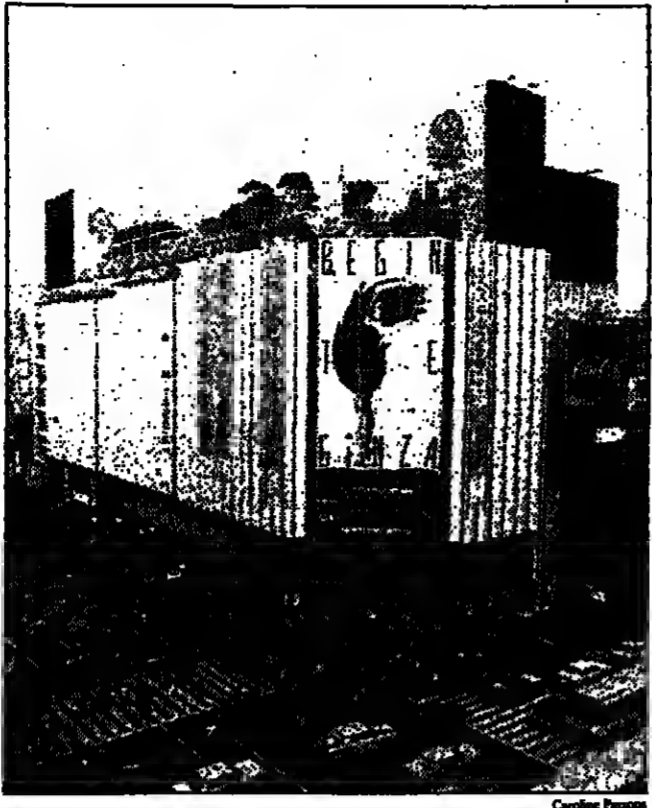
The representatives of medium- and small-sized companies scouting the Japanese market, have four good sources of information — the U.S. Embassy, the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, the professional associations of industries and private consultants with expertise in Japanese business.

The first problem after getting to Japan is finding an affordable hotel room. Those in the deluxe category average \$200 per night for a standard room.

But as Mark Hardiman, General Motors Overseas Corporation liaison manager, said: "There are perfectly good hotels at significantly better prices than those at the Okura or Imperial. One definite trend of GM and other big companies is to negotiate reduced rates at hotels. We also use American and European travel agents for airline discounts to Tokyo."

A brief survey of hotels and major airlines serving Japan indicates that they are not lowering prices to get the business trade. However, independent travel agents in Japan, Europe and the United States are able to get discounts for individuals as well as companies like General Motors.

The three major carriers serving Japan, Japan Air Lines, United and Northwest all have money stretching programs for the frequent traveler. JAL's Room & Rail, in conjunction with the Japan RAILPASS, offers hotel coupons with discounts up to 50 percent at more than 100 hotels and inns throughout the country if the ticket is purchased abroad.



The Ginza shopping district in Tokyo.

high-yen diet, eating *tofu* and nothing else," according to John P. Stern, executive director of the U.S. Electronics Industry, Japan office.

He is blunt about the disadvantages of the cheap dollar-high yen. "The United States policy of increasing the value of the yen is the biggest obstacle to market penetration for many companies," he said.

Mr. Stern's office represents the vast American electronics industry which has already more than 370 company offices in Japan. But since 1985, when three to five companies were setting up subsidiaries each month, "the torrent has slowed to a trickle," with few new offices being established.

"There is nothing we can do to make Japan less expensive," Mr. Stern admitted. "We can make available some hints on economizing. We are an information source, here to encourage exports of U.S. electronic products to Japan."

Mr. Stern's hints to keep costs under control consist of good advice for all business travelers. They hinge on the expensive rates of long-distance telephoning, the widely varying prices for courier services and the inescapable expense of the hotel room.

First, he suggested, work out with the head office some means of communication that does not involve long telephone calls or excessive use of facsimiles. Shop around for courier services. Learn to use a personal computer with a pocket switch network like the lap-top. Call several hotels for rates. A major hotel in Stin-

juku, which is only 10 to 15 minutes by subway from most sections of Tokyo, may be \$100 a night cheaper than the luxury hotel.

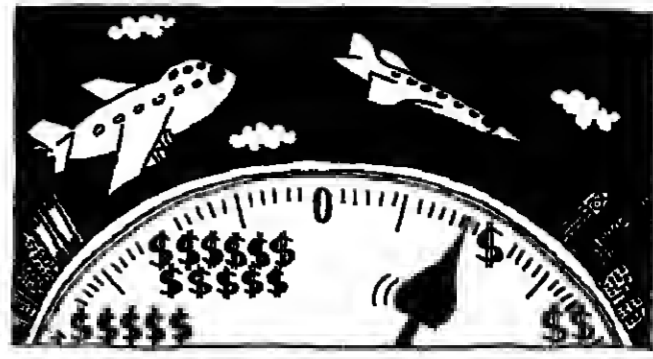
For the company that plans to open an office in Japan, the association will suggest reliable private consulting firms, office furniture suppliers, stores that sell used office machines and executive centers with fully equipped offices ready to rent. He warns the company not to attempt to enter the market "on the cheap. One of the major causes of failure in Japan is an inadequate budget."

William M. Thaler, a prime example of a successful American businessman in Japan, has opened a new consulting agency to help newcomers tackle the market. Mr. Thaler has represented U.S. and European companies in Japan since 1952. He retired in 1986 as president of Thyssen Nippon; in 1987 he started Incubator International and became the representative of the state of North Dakota.

Mr. Thaler is both realistic and optimistic about the eventual success of new companies in Japan. Like John Stern, he believes that they will not "get very far if they come on a shoestring," for it will take at least three years to establish themselves.

According to Mr. Thaler, those three years will cost the company up to \$2 million if it sets up a small office with a three-man Japanese staff and a resident expatriate from the head office.

CHRISTINE CHAPMAN is a journalist based in Tokyo.



By Flying Concorde, Executives Cut Costs

By Sherry Buchanan

LONDON — Although not generally thought of as a money saver, the supersonic Concorde may today be a case of more is less, given the lifestyle of certain international executives.

This rests on the assumption that the three-and-a-half-hour trans-Atlantic flight on Concorde is less tiring than a seven-hour one on a regular aircraft. Thus it is possible for executives to make one-day return trips to New York for a short meeting rather than staying the customary three days — the minimum time needed to remain alert for a one-day meeting if flying on a regular aircraft — with the accompanying expenses of hotels and food.

By flying Concorde from London, the executive arrives at 9:30 A.M. at Kennedy International Airport, has a meeting at the airport (with free drinks in the Concorde lounge for clients) and takes Concorde back at 1:45 P.M. (with lunch on the plane). If the business meeting is in Manhattan, the executive can take a regular aircraft back in the evening.

"If you go on a regular aircraft, you lose half a day before and half a day later," said Catherine Schoeters, an executive with ATI Travel, the largest travel agency in Brussels. "If you consider that time is money, then look at prices of hotels in New York and the fact that you probably have to entertain for the time you are there, then you might even save money flying Concorde same-day return."

The British Airways Concorde fare from London to New York is

£3,778 (\$6,649) compared to £2,880 for a first-class seat on a regular flight, a difference of £898. The Air France Concorde fare from Paris to New York return is 29,140 francs (\$4,777) compared to 23,920 francs for first class, a difference of 5,220 francs.

Top executives on expense account could easily spend the difference on hotels and food during a two-night stay in New York.

Typically, a senior board member might stay in a one-bedroom suite at the Pierre Hotel which, in the standard price range, costs \$500 a night, and spend an average of \$250 on an alcohol-free business lunch for four at the Four Seasons and about \$200 for dinner for two at Arcadia, one of New York's top restaurants.

Some multinationals, with large operations on either side of the Atlantic, agree that Concorde's same-day returns are less tiring than same-day returns on a regular aircraft.

"We have no hesitation of using Concorde when the occasion demands it for senior executives. The same-day return is done quite frequently," said Derek Dewey, a spokesman for Imperial Chemical Industries. "It's not so much money saving, but it increases efficiency and is less tiring than a conventional aircraft."

And getting there fast can mean the difference between signing and not signing an acquisition.

"If I want to match the speed of our U.S. competitors, I have to do it," said John Dewhurst, acquisitions manager for ICI in London.

SHERRY BUCHANAN writes the International Manager column for the International Herald Tribune.



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Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, dividend yield, P/E ratio, and current price.

(Continued)

Continuation of NYSE closing prices table, listing additional stock symbols and their corresponding market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close. Lists various international and domestic stocks.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close. Lists various international and domestic stocks.

(Continued)

Continuation of international and domestic stock price table.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close. Lists various international and domestic stocks.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Close. Lists various international and domestic stocks.

(Continued)

Continuation of international and domestic stock price table.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Oct. 26

Season Season Open High Low Close Chg.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Livestock, including Cattle and Hogs.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Currency Options, including Philadelphia Exchange.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for NYSE Highs-Lows, listing various stock symbols.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for AMEX Highs-Lows, listing various stock symbols.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Food, including Coffee and Sugar.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Metals, including Copper and Aluminum.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Industrials, including Lumber and Cotton.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Stock Indexes, including S&P 500 and Value Line.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Commodity Indexes, including Moody's and Reuters.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Market Guide, listing various market indicators.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for DM Futures Options, listing various currency options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for DM Futures Options, listing various currency options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for DM Futures Options, listing various currency options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Metals, including Aluminum and Copper.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Dividends, listing various stock dividends.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for S&P 100 Index Options, listing various index options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for DM Futures Options, listing various currency options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for DM Futures Options, listing various currency options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for DM Futures Options, listing various currency options.

French Bank's Board Objects to Shareholder

PARIS — The board of Societe Generale, France's fourth-largest bank, said Wednesday that it opposed the 5.16 percent stake taken in it by the holding company of the former Compagnie Generale d'Electricite chairman, Georges Peberew.

Bond Said to Be Buying More Lonrho Shares

LONDON — Shares in the British conglomerate, Lonrho PLC, surged Wednesday with the Australian businessman, Alan Bond, seen by brokerage analysts as the likely ultimate buyer.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury securities prices, including various government bonds.

Interest Rates

Table of Interest Rates for various financial instruments and markets.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'Covered Bay Family Names in...' and 'Technology in the IT every Friday...'.

Nectar

FROM AUDIO EQUIPMENT

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

TO COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1988

Page 15

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Leveraged Buyouts Keep Family Names in Business

By Sherry Buchanan

LONDON — Not having an heir-apparent to take over a family-owned business can mean the death of the company. To fulfill their dynamic ambitions of keeping the family name and the business alive, European company owners have discovered the leveraged buyout.

In Britain, such buyouts have increased dramatically during the past five years.

IN APRIL, the Darty family initiated one of the largest management buyouts ever in France at 7.1 billion francs (\$1.5 billion), giving managers and employees control of 51 percent of the company.

Ford Has Record Net Profit

Overseas Sales Are Driving Force

By John Holusha

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co., continuing a string of financial successes, reported Wednesday that it had record net income for the third quarter of \$866 million, or \$1.78 a share, up 22 percent from \$703 million, or \$1.38 a share, in the same quarter last year.

Businessmen Are Reeling in Peru

A Plastic Maker In 'Shock' Over Economic Woes

By Alan Riding

LIMA — For Hans Traver, the perils of making plastic goods in Peru have included the hostility of a leftist military regime, a flood of cheap products from foreign competitors and a 38-caliber bullet that terrorists shot into his jaw.



Hans Traver, who has faced many a peril in 25 years in Peru.

Merger to Form Giant European Packaging Firm

By Warren Getler

LONDON — In what is believed to be the biggest merger of British and French companies, Britain's MB Group PLC said Wednesday that it had agreed to a cash and stock swap with CGIP SA to create a packaging group with sales of more than \$2 billion (\$2.5 billion).



Peru's Inflation Rate Skyrockets

But the government has alienated both local business officials and foreign creditors with its policies.

The 'Other' Drug War: U.S. Agents Follow Trail of Traffickers' Profits

By John Meehan

MIAMI — Ramon Milan-Rodriguez is something of a legend to law-enforcement authorities in southern Florida.

After years of unsuccessfully trying to curb the drug trade through ever-bigger seizures of cocaine, heroin and marijuana, U.S. authorities are placing increasing emphasis on identifying and seizing the proceeds of the narcotics industry.

Various government agencies have attempted to study money laundering in recent years. Investigators often rely on currency reports of regional Federal Reserve banks for clues on where laundering is occurring.

The flow of drug money through the U.S. economy and beyond remains largely a mystery. Illegal money mingles easily with legal funds, and it is lost easily in the high-tech world of international finance.

While there are no exact figures on the size of the illicit drug industry in the United States, it is estimated that Americans spend \$80 billion to \$120 billion a year on drugs, mostly on cocaine.

The profit margin would be the envy of any chief executive officer. Analysts estimate that Colombian drug producers repatriate about \$20 billion a year, making it a far more profitable enterprise than the combined efforts of the top five corporations in the United States.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 180-day, and 360-day rates. Includes entries for Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Deutsche mark, French franc, Hong Kong dollar, Italian lira, Japanese yen, New Zealand dollar, Singapore dollar, South African rand, Swiss franc, and Taiwan dollar.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits and US Money Rates. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year rates for various currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Country, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year rates. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Bond Assets, Fidelity Puritan Bond, and others.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, A.M., P.M., and O.T. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, New York, and Zurich.

Nabisco and KKR Break Off Talks

Shearson Said to be Preparing a Rival Buyout Proposal

NEW YORK — RJR Nabisco Inc. broke off buyout talks with Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. on Wednesday, raising the possibility that the powerful investment firm might launch a hostile \$20.3 billion tender offer for the food and tobacco conglomerate.

possibility of making an offer to acquire the company. Last Thursday, the management team announced it was considering offering \$75 a share to take RJR Nabisco private, a bid that would be worth about \$1.7 billion.

berg Kravis has offered a mix of cash and securities. If either side prevails, it would be the largest transaction of its kind.

Advertisement for Falcon-900 executive jet service, featuring an image of the aircraft and contact information for Alga.

Advertisement for Republic Clearing Corporation, offering futures and options services.

Large advertisement for Corum watches, featuring a close-up image of a watch and text describing the brand's history and design philosophy.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of floating-rate notes in Dollars, listing various banks and their respective rates and terms.

Table of floating-rate notes in various currencies including Swiss Francs, Japanese Yen, and others.

Table of floating-rate notes in Pounds Sterling, listing various banks and their respective rates.

Table of floating-rate notes in Deutsche Marks and Japanese Yen, listing various banks and their respective rates.

Republic National Bank of New York

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION. Consolidated Statements of Condition (In Thousands).

Consolidated Statements of Condition for September 30, 1988 and 1987. Includes assets, liabilities, and equity sections.

The portion of the investment in precious metals not hedged by forward sales was \$5.2 million and \$15.2 million in 1988 and 1987, respectively.

Summary of Results for Nine Months Ended September 30, 1988 and 1987, and Three Months Ended September 30, 1988 and 1987.

Results reflect a special provision for loan losses of \$100 million and losses of approximately \$64 million on marking to market or sales of certain outstanding in lesser developed countries.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund and Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. advertisement with logos and contact information.

Europe Growth Fund advertisement with logo and contact information.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Oct 26, 1988

Large table of international fund quotations, including fund names, net asset values, and performance metrics.

SECOND EDITION COMPLETELY REVISED & UPDATED!

Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros, patisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this second edition of her popular guide.



'The Food Lover's Guide to Paris,' in a completely revised and updated second edition, includes Patricia Wells' lively critical commentary, anecdotes, history and local lore.

Order form for 'The Food Lover's Guide to Paris' with fields for name, address, and payment method.

Large vertical advertisement for 'Guinness' and 'London Port' featuring a bottle of Guinness and promotional text.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	52	Close	Change
							Week	Week		
12	100	95	Astron	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	52	Close	Change
							Week	Week		
12	100	95	Astron	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	52	Close	Change
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12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	52	Close	Change
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12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+
12	100	95	BB RE	1.20	11.4		100	100	100	+

Deutsche Marks
Japanese Yen
ECU
Listed Oct 26, 1988

Act now
Offer closes 12th December 1988

Guaranteed Fund Launch

London Portfolio Guaranteed Company I Ltd. is an important new international investment fund offered by London Portfolio Services plc (LPS). The Fund is registered in Bermuda. Its objective is to achieve a high rate of return through trading international futures contracts.

- **Capital Guarantee** A major international bank guarantees to the Fund the return of an amount equal to the initial invested capital when the Fund matures in January 1994.
- **Strategic Investment** Futures funds are seen as an important complement to equity investment. A particular feature of these funds is the ability to make money on falling as well as rising markets. Many futures funds, for example, made excellent profits in the final quarter of 1987, which was so disastrous for equities. Through the international futures clearing broker, Cargill Investor Services Inc. (CIS), and the expertise of LPS in guaranteed funds, the new Fund offers highly professional access to this key investment sector.
- **Rigorous Selection of Trading Advisors** LPS and CIS have employed the OPTACIS™ program, a proprietary advanced computer system for the selection of futures investment advisors. While past performance is no guarantee of the future, OPTACIS™ has selected a combination of Trading Advisors showing an historical compounded average annual rate of return on a proforma basis of **+35.0%**
- **No Sales Charge** Substantially all investors' capital is put to work. Minimum investment \$30,000.

London Portfolio Guaranteed Company I Ltd.

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101 Neptune House,
Marina Bay, Gibraltar.
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This advertisement does not constitute an offer to sell shares. Applications for shares in London Portfolio Guaranteed Company I Ltd. will only be considered on the terms of the Prospectus.
For further information and a copy of the Prospectus, please contact LPS direct or fill in the coupon.

Please send a Prospectus to:
Name: _____
Address: _____
Country: _____
Telephone if necessary on: _____

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The British Bank of the Middle East, in the heart of London's West End, is dedicated to meeting the expectations of a select group of international clients. As part of a major international banking group, with offices in some 55 countries, we are able to provide an outstanding international perspective on our clients' financial affairs.

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member: Hongkong Bank group
The British Bank of the Middle East is a member of IMRO.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Firms Seeking Control of Wickes

SANTA MONICA, California — Wickes Cos. said that units of Blackstone Capital Partners LP and Wasserstein Perella Partners LP would be followed by a merger...



Units of an investment firm formed by Joseph Perella, left, and Bruce Wasserstein, leading U.S. mergers and acquisition specialists, have agreed to make a bid for control of Wickes Cos.

parent of Wasserstein Perella Partners, was formed early this year by Bruce Wasserstein and Joseph R. Perella, who left First Boston Corp. after becoming two of the top U.S. merger and acquisition specialists...

Shoppers' Guide for Those With \$20 Billion to Spend On More Than a Cookie Co.

- By Paul Farhi Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Sure, a dollar doesn't buy what it used to. But \$20 billion? On Monday, Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the investment banking firm, offered to pay \$20.3 billion to take over RJR Nabisco Inc....

Risk in Buyouts Worries Greenspan

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, has expressed concern about the risk to lenders and the U.S. economy from the rising use of debt to finance leveraged buyouts and corporate takeovers...

the banking committee. Mr. Greenspan said the drop in the dollar since 1985 has set forces in motion that should continue to help the U.S. trade performance for some time to come...

GM Units Post Mixed Results In 3d Quarter

DETROIT — General Motors Acceptance Corp., a unit of the leading automaker, reported Wednesday a decline in third-quarter earnings to \$241.9 million from \$325 million in the same quarter last year...

FORD: Foreign Sales Raise Profit

(Continued from first finance page) In addition, the new Ford Thunderbird and Mercury Cougar models, which produce higher than average profits, will be introduced on Dec. 26, improving model mix...

U.S. Savings and Loan Seeks to Join FDIC

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Great Western, the third-largest U.S. savings and loan, sought Wednesday to leave the federal insurance fund that backs the troubled savings and loan industry and join the fund that insures banks...

Montgomery, chairman and chief executive officer of Great Western's parent company, Great Western Financial Corp. Great Western Financial Corp. said it had applied to federal regulators to switch its insurance from the FSLIC, which insures thrifts...

PACKAGE: Huge Firm Formed

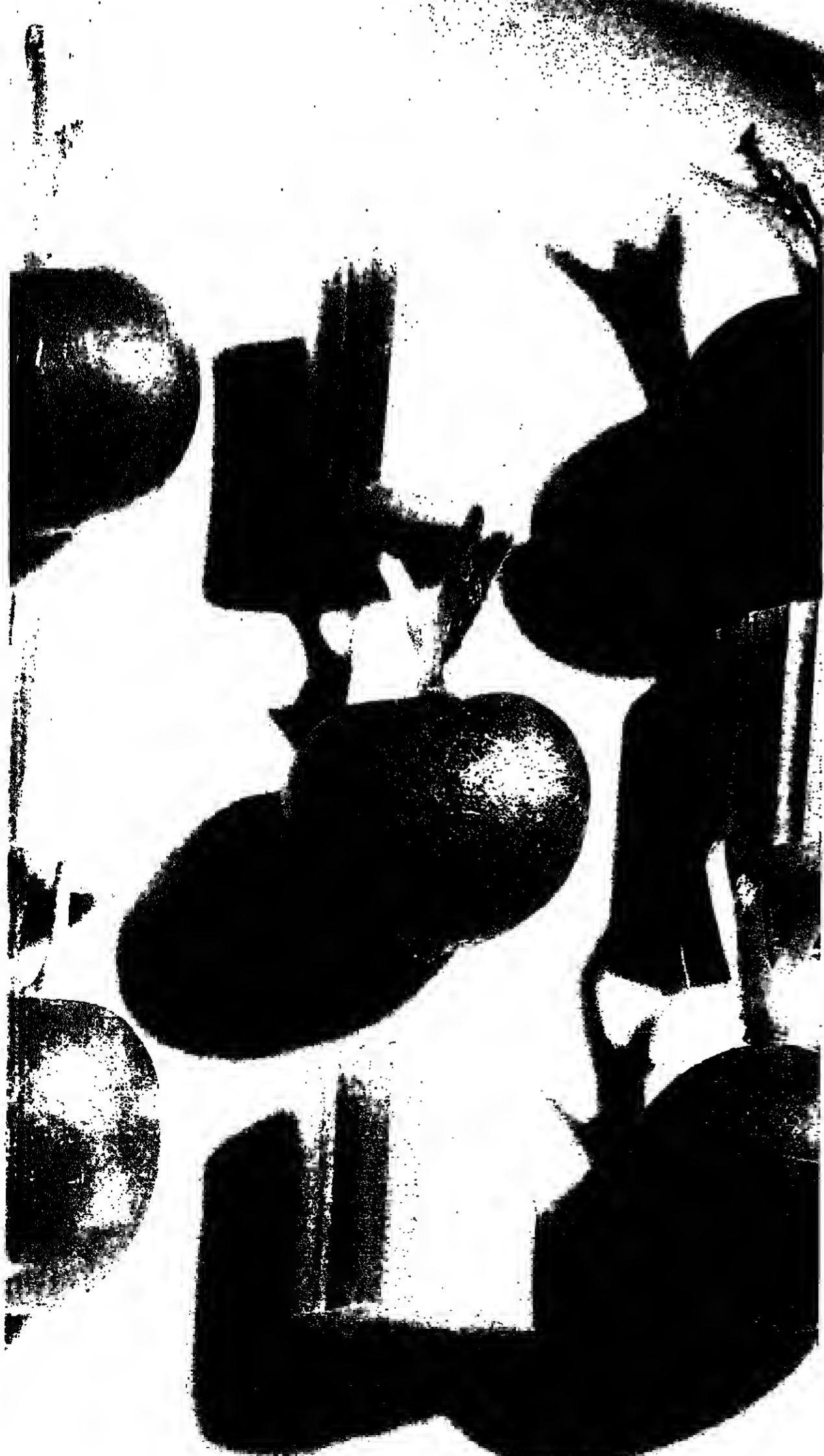
(Continued from first finance page) will retain a 25 percent interest in the new company, so it is not spinning off packaging altogether. It now will have more funds and time to concentrate on their other businesses: central heating, bathroom-improvement products and check printing...

Congress, to block an exodus of healthy savings and loans from the industry insurance fund, imposed a moratorium on such conversions in 1987 and renewed it in August. But Great Western said it had filed documents making it eligible for an exemption to the moratorium, and expected to be allowed to switch to FDIC insurance without exit fees or penalties...

Fight Over Hotels Stirs Hong Kong Market

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's stock market, in the doldrums since last year's global collapse, has perked up as one of the territory's oldest families battles a takeover bid for Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd., a prestigious hotels group...

fraction of the size of Hongkong & Shanghai. The first offer was regarded as unattractive because only 4.80 dollars of it would have been in cash; the rest would have been in Cathay City shares. Moreover, some analysts have suggested that Hongkong & Shanghai is worth around 7 Hong Kong dollars a share...



CRUDITÉS AND REFINEMENT.

We have created a new style of intercontinental business class. Club World. It's a haven of peace, of comfort, of delightful food and of perfectly refined service.



BRITISH AIRWAYS The world's favourite airline.

U.S. \$100,000,000 National Westminster Finance B.V. (Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability) Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1992

Fujitsu's Profit Leaped by 173% In the Half Year TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd., one of Japan's big electronics companies, said Wednesday that net profit in the first half jumped 173 percent from a year earlier to 24.21 billion yen (\$190.3 million).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities. To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.: 1-800-882-2884.

Total exports were worth 184.39 billion yen in the first half, and shipments to the United States accounted for 58 percent of those, rising by nearly 30 billion yen. Exports to Europe accounted for 29 percent of the first-half total, and were up 20 percent from a year earlier, Mr. Kazuki said.

CURRENCY MARKET

ollar Battere

U.S. Economy

OTC

Dollar Battered by Economic News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped Wednesday to its lowest point since late June, as markets reacted to the report of unexpectedly modest growth in the U.S. economy in the third quarter.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Source: Reuters

The dollar's slide will continue through the year to 1.72 DM, said Daniel Holland, vice president of Discount Corp. in New York. The U.S. currency could fall to 110 yen by the end of the year, he added.

Taipei to Let Its Currency Gain Faster

TAIPEI — Taiwan is to allow a faster appreciation of its currency against the U.S. dollar in the run-up to the U.S. presidential election on Nov. 8, a senior Central Bank official said Tuesday.

The U.S. Treasury accused Taipei and Seoul on Monday of keeping their currencies artificially low to rack up huge trade surpluses. The accusation prompted selling of U.S. dollars by nervous Taiwanese banks and exporters when the market opened on Wednesday.

LAUNDER: U.S. Agents Track Down Drug Profits All Over the World

(Continued from first finance page)

Officials estimate that there is currently \$213 billion of U.S. currency in circulation around the world. About half is denominated in \$100 bills. "Tell me how many \$100 bills do you see every day?" asked the Treasury's Mr. Martocchio.

Several years ago, customs agents found \$1.5 million crammed into Monopoly games

Customs agents have found cash stuffed in money belts and suitcases on regular commercial flights, or crammed into the cargo holds of private planes, as in the case of Mr. Milan-Rodriguez.

More efficient way is to bribe bank personnel not to file CTRs

Numerous cases of complexity and lax reporting have been reported in the banking community. Since 1985, 42 banks have been prosecuted for failing to report cash transactions.

GNP: U.S. Economy's Growth Rate of 2.2% Is Slowest in 2 Years

(Continued from first finance page)

Robert Ortner, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs, said the report indicates that we are on a moderate growth track of about 3 percent in real GNP.

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Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded issues in terms of dollar volume.

Table of OTC prices with columns: Stock, High, Low, P/E, Div. Yield, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX closing prices for various companies.

BOOKS

THE MASTER OF THE GAME: Paul Nitze and the Nuclear Peace

By Strobe Talbot. 416 pages. \$19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Lewis Gaddis

THE rapidly approaching end of the Reagan administration is making unusual demands on historians. Many are scratching their heads in bewilderment, for in what other modern presidency have accomplishments—at least in foreign policy—departed so dramatically from what was expected?

It requires a deliberate effort, now, to remember Reagan's pronouncement that the Russians "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat." Nor is it easy to recall in what low regard his advisers held arms control at the beginning of 1981. Today, though, we are witnessing the end of an administration that has held more summit conferences with Soviet leaders than any other, that has presided over the most significant progress in arms control since SALT I and that has transformed George Kennan's vision of a 50 percent reduction in superpower nuclear arsenals into so generally accepted an objective that (except for Senator Dan Quayle) neither side in an otherwise hotly contested campaign has seen fit to question it.

"The Master of the Game" continues Strobe Talbot's highly regarded series on arms control. Like its predecessors, "Endgame" and "Deadly Gambits," this volume reflects the careful blending of journalism with history for which Talbot, the Washington bureau chief for Time magazine, has deservedly won widespread respect. With this book, though, he has turned to biography as well, focusing on the history of arms control and the role of Paul Nitze, Reagan's special adviser for arms control and "the gray eminence of nuclear diplomacy" for almost 40 years.

To understand Nitze, Talbot insists, you have to understand his thinking about physics. It was Niels Bohr who introduced into that discipline the idea of "complementarity": that what appear to be contradictory principles may not be. Light, Bohr pointed out, had the properties of both particles and waves; the apparent contradiction simply reflected our own limited powers of observation. Nitze, who more than most postwar statesmen liked to think in scientific terms, found this notion of reconciling apparent

opposites a congenial one; indeed Talbot sees it as having shaped his approach to statecraft.

Take, for example, the idea of "negotiation from strength." Nitze most clearly articulated that principle in NSC-68, written in 1950. Critics of that document, this reviewer included, have suggested that, since "strength" was an infinitely elastic quality, to make it a prerequisite for negotiations was merely a clever way of concealing one's own reluctance to engage in them. That argument was unfair to Nitze, whose subsequent career has shown him to be quite capable of recognizing how much is enough in matters of national defense.

Talbot sees Nitze, not as a proponent of "grand designs" or abstract causes, but rather as a skilled manager, seeking to counter manifestations of ineptitude or foolishness in the short-term, hoping over the long-term for nothing more ambitious than prudence and good sense in the task of avoiding nuclear war. His influence, Talbot thinks, reached its peak only within the last year, with Nitze now in his 80s.

It all happened in a way that would appeal to an admirer of "complementarity": Nitze set out to "defy" the president of the United States, Talbot suggests, but "to do so in a way that the President would not fully grasp." The mechanism was the long talked-about "grand compromise" that would trade American concessions on strategic defense for Soviet deep cuts in land-based strategic missiles. President Reagan could never endorse such a compromise because he really believed that the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, might someday make nuclear weapons obsolete; opponents of arms control within the administration—few nuclear abolitionists among them—found it convenient to appear to believe in SDI as a means of forestalling agreements with the Russians that might move their own chief executive's vision of a nuclear-free world closer to reality.

The irony of the situation was not lost on Nitze who, Talbot argues, has managed discreetly to undercut both approaches: Nuclear abolition (and SDI) remain distant prospects, but with the Soviets' acceptance of asymmetrical reductions and on-site verification in the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty, arms control is healthier than it has been in years.

John Lewis Gaddis teaches history at Ohio University and is the author, most recently, of "The Long Peace: Inquiries Into the History of the Cold War." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 26

Amsterdam

Table with columns for Class Prev., AEX Index, and various stock prices in Amsterdam.

Brussels

Table with columns for Class Prev., C20 Index, and various stock prices in Brussels.

Frankfurt

Table with columns for Class Prev., DAX Index, and various stock prices in Frankfurt.

London

Table with columns for Class Prev., FTSE 100 Index, and various stock prices in London.

Paris

Table with columns for Class Prev., CAC 40 Index, and various stock prices in Paris.

Stockholm

Table with columns for Class Prev., OMX Index, and various stock prices in Stockholm.

Oslo

Table with columns for Class Prev., OBX Index, and various stock prices in Oslo.

Stockholm

Table with columns for Class Prev., OMX Index, and various stock prices in Stockholm.

Table with columns for Class Prev., and various stock prices in other European markets.

Helsinki

Table with columns for Class Prev., HEI Index, and various stock prices in Helsinki.

Oslo

Table with columns for Class Prev., OBX Index, and various stock prices in Oslo.

Stockholm

Table with columns for Class Prev., OMX Index, and various stock prices in Stockholm.

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Table with columns for Class Prev., and various stock prices in other European markets.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR the first time in the 28-year history of the World Team Olympiad, an American open team collected the title. Presented with the trophies Oct. 22, marking their success in the two-week competition, were Bob Wolff, Bob Hamman and Jim Jacoby of Dallas; Seymour Deutsch of Laredo, Texas; Jeff Meckstroth of Columbus, Ohio, and Eric Rodwell of West Lafayette, Indiana.

They led throughout against an Austrian team whose bidding became desperate and wild in the late stages. With 16 deals remaining, the Americans led by 32 imps and played solidly to increase the margin to 43.

Meckstroth, as East and West, produced a big profit out of nowhere. The Austrian North ventured a take-out double as a passed hand and was punished because there was no fit.

East's redouble showed three-card spade support, and West was happy to double one no-trump with a high probability that his partnership held the majority of the high card strength.

A spade was led, and South held up his ace until the third round. A low club was led to the king, and the heart jack was permitted to win the next trick. Since the South hand had no entries, the declarer could do no better than to take five tricks, two in clubs and one in each of the other suits. That was a penalty of 500 on a part-score deal, for a gain of 12 imps. In the replay, Wolff stayed discreetly silent, and East made a doubtful de-

cision by rebidding two hearts for a two trick deficit.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

Bridge bidding sequence table showing North and South hands and their bids.

West led the spade two.

ACROSS crossword puzzle grid with clues and answers.

WEATHER section with tables for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, and OCEANIA.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels with dialogue.

JUMBLE word game section with words and a cartoon.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels with dialogue.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panels with dialogue.

REX MORGAN comic strip panels with dialogue.

PEANUTS comic strip panels with dialogue.

BLONDIE comic strip panels with dialogue.

BEEBLE BAILEY comic strip panels with dialogue.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels with dialogue.

GARFIELD comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Solution to Previous Puzzle grid with words.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Garfield comic strip panels with dialogue.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page for 'With Clark Yankees Mo Overhaul P'.

SPORTS

With Clark Trade, Yankees Move to Overhaul Pitching

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The hard-hitting Jack Clark says he is glad to be moving closer to home. The New York Yankees, meantime, say they are glad to be revitalizing what can only be described as a decrepit pitching staff.

Bob Quinn, the Yankees' general manager, says the acquisition in a trade on Monday of pitchers Lance

McCutters and Jimmy Jones from the San Diego Padres for Jack Clark, the Yankees' designated hitter, marked the start of the restructuring of the team's pitching staff.

On Monday, the Yankees sent Clark and Pat Clements, a left-handed pitcher, to the Padres for McCutters, a young, hard-throwing relief pitcher, Jones, a young starting pitcher, and Stanley Jefferson, the Bronx resident whom the New York Mets traded to the Padres two years ago in the Kevin McReynolds deal.

"We're going to do everything we can to strengthen our pitching staff," Quinn said on Monday. "This is only the start," he added. "McCutters is one of the bright young relief pitchers in the game. Jones hasn't reached his full potential, but he would have been second on our staff in innings pitched."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Football, Hockey, and Soccer. Football section includes National Football League Leaders and National Hockey League Standings. Soccer section includes European Cup Winners Cup and English First Division.

McEnroe (Argh!) Reawakens

PARIS — The real John McEnroe appears to be back, and that is great news for some tennis fans but a terrifying development for all chairs, wooden signs and umpires. The 29-year-old New Yorker cast aside his cloak of maturity and returned to the brilliant, obnoxious ways of his past late Tuesday night at the Paris Open, defeating Henri Leconte of France while berating linesmen and kicking a pole in a plywood advertising sign.



McEnroe angles a backhand in his match Tuesday night.

He spent most of the first set complaining to umpire Bruno Reuben and hitting anything within reach. He slammed the ball into the net and into Reuben's chair. He scattered cups of water with a swing of his racket. He received a warning for slamming his racket into a chair.

NFL Vows Tough Penalties Against Players on Steroids

By Thomas George New York Times Service CHICAGO — Starting next season, professional football players who test positive for steroids will be subject to a three-step plan that could result in their permanent ban from the National Football League, the league commissioner, Pete Rozelle, has announced.



Pete Rozelle

Before the 1987 season, 1,600 NFL players were tested for steroids and 6 percent were found to be users. The same number was tested before the 1988 season, and although final results are not in yet, Rozelle said the league had so far found no change in the rate of usage.

Football's Historical Trends At Midseason, the NFL Is Not as Contorted as It Seems

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Halfway to the playoffs, or to purgatory, in the National Football League, the standings have an odd shape that only a years-back look can explain.

something new (20 players penalized for substance-abuse violations), something old (players and owners returning to court soon over a collective-bargaining dispute) and something encouraging (crowds at 97 percent capacity).

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow Stalking the Wild Truth About Iron Mike

New York Times Service NEW YORK — An empty feeling came over me when I finished my daily perusal of several newspapers, and I couldn't figure out what it was. It nagged. It gnawed. Then it hit me.

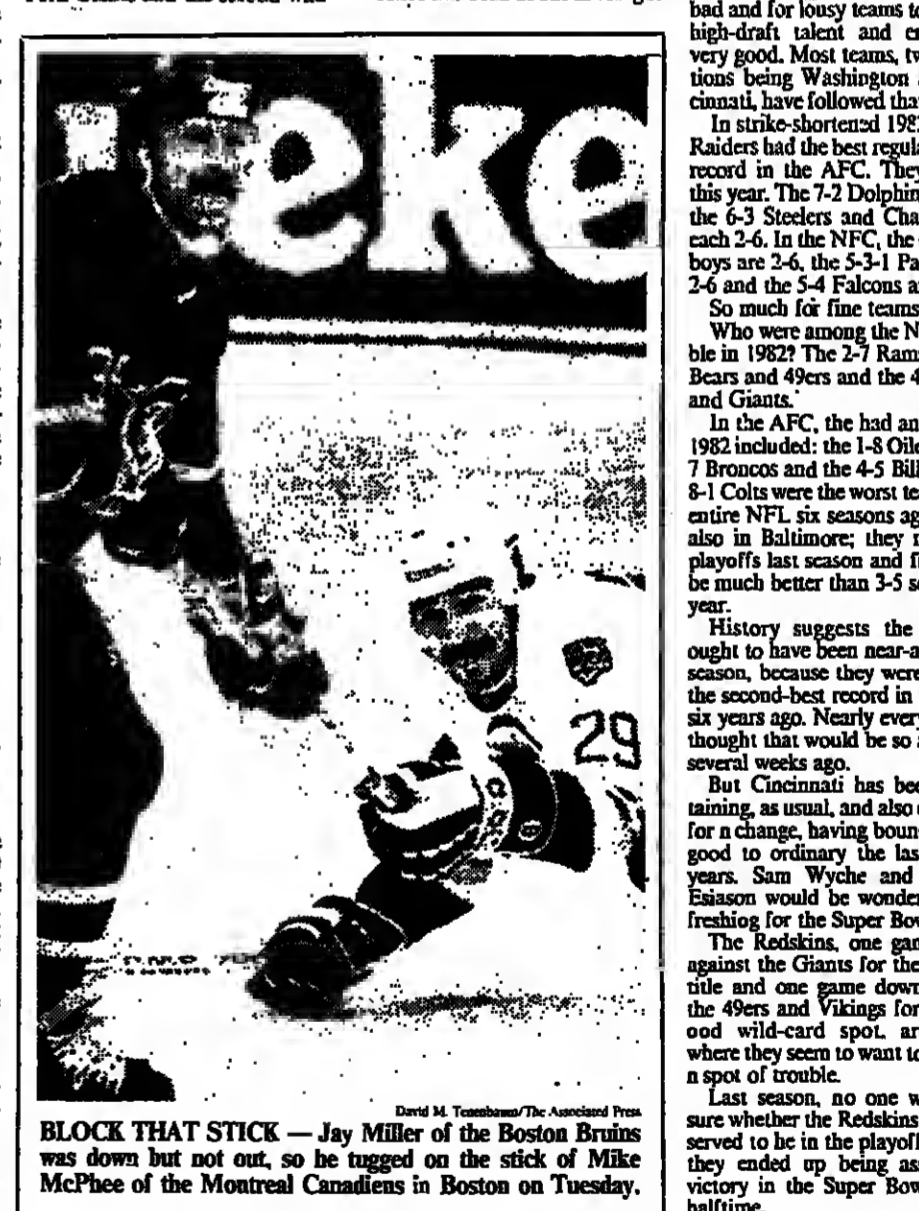
"Not so fast," he said. "Did you read her statement? She said she didn't want any of Michael's money for herself. But she didn't say anything about our money. Don't they have a \$4.5 million loan to both their names, and possibly other real estate, and what about their expensive cars and jewelry?"

Leonard Suffers A Publicity TKO

LOS ANGELES — Sugar Ray Leonard was all dressed up — in boxing gloves and headgear — but had nowhere to spar.

La Russa Is Named Top AL Manager

NEW YORK (AP) — Tony La Russa, who piloted the Oakland Athletics to 104 victories and the American League pennant, has been named the league's Manager of the Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America.



BLOCK THAT STICK — Jay Miller of the Boston Bruins was downed but not out, so he tugged on the stick of Mike McPhee of the Montreal Canadiens in Boston on Tuesday.

U.K. Olympic Group Gets New Chief

LONDON (Reuters) — Sir Arthur Gold, a leading campaigner against the use of illegal drugs in sports, was elected chairman of the British Olympic Association on Wednesday.

For the Record

Italy's National Olympic Committee decided Wednesday to reward each of the nation's 11 gold medalists from the Seoul Games with \$0 million (€37,000) each. Bonuses will also be awarded to silver and bronze medalists.

PEOPLE

Frank Sisters' Letters Are Sold for \$165,000

Pen-pal letters sent by Anne Frank and her sister to two girls in Iowa in April 1940 were purchased by an unidentified buyer for \$165,000 and are to be given to the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles.

The Australian writer Peter Carey has won Britain's top literary prize with a love story set in 19th century England and Australia about a punitarian priest and a young hearse driver.

David Hockney, 51, one of the world's most popular living artists, said he left Britain 24 years ago to live in California because he preferred its freedom and sunshine.

ART BUCHWALD

White House Gowns

WASHINGTON — I guess that the only election question left is, will Barbara Bush or Kitty Dukakis borrow clothes from American fashion designers when one of them becomes first lady of the land?



Buchwald

It probably wouldn't have come up if Time magazine had not revealed that our best couturiers were throwing millions of dollars' worth of outfits over the White House fence for Nancy Reagan to wear.

You could argue that, by wearing borrowed clothes, Mrs. Reagan was helping the U.S. fashion industry. Or critics might suggest that in taking \$20,000 gowns, Mrs. Reagan was putting the White House under obligation to the designers who dress the upper classes.

Which raises the subject of how many dresses Kitty or Barbara intend to borrow within the White House.

with the wife of the prime minister of the Solomon Islands? "At this point in time, Mrs. Bush will continue using her own wardrobe because she intends to be with Mr. Bush when he goes out to fight crime in the streets."

"Suppose Galanos or Valentino comes up to Mrs. Bush and says, 'If you wear my gowns, the country will prosper and your husband will balance the budget?' Would that persuade her to borrow some dresses?"

"No, because Mrs. Bush does not make such a big thing out of clothing. By the same token, Mrs. Bush admires Mrs. Reagan's taste in clothes, even though she has to assume that there are many skeletons in Nancy's closet."

"Does this mean that Mrs. Bush will say 'no' to Halston?"

"I didn't say that. If she becomes first lady, she will wear what she thinks is appropriate for the occasion — no more and no less."

"If Mrs. Bush moves into the White House on inauguration day and finds all the clothes that Mrs. Reagan wore still in the closet, what will she do?"

"I decided to try to get through to Kitty Dukakis. The Dukakis people turned me over to a high-level messenger in the Washington office. He told me that Kitty had no intention of wearing any designer outfits in the White House."

"What does Mrs. Dukakis think Nancy should do with the clothes she borrowed?"

A Candid Look Back by Shirley Temple

By Aljean Harmetz New York Times Service



Shirley Temple Black, child star and author, 'Being in a black box with a cake of ice taught me very quickly that Time Is Money.'

WOODSIDE, California — Can the most famous child in the world grow up emotionally unscarred? It is possible for the winsome lass with 56 golden curls to grow up all right.

What happens afterward to someone who was the most popular movie star in the United States at age 7, who received 167,000 presents for her eighth birthday, who was offered forbidden chewing gum by Amelia Earhart and found J. Edgar Hoover's most comfortable of the 200 adult laps into which she was pulled?

Shirley Temple Black's 7-year-old granddaughter turns cartwheels in the living room of the two-story Tudor house in northern California where Black has lived for more than 30 years.

Of her 1972 operation for breast cancer, she says: "I felt great before the operation. I felt great afterward. I lost an old friend. A bosom buddy, so to speak. Though I do miss wearing beautiful nightgowns."

Charles Black, who was dropped from the Social Register for marrying an actress, sits in faded blue jeans with torn knees and appraises his wife: "Over 38 years I have participated in her life 24 hours a day through thick and thin, traumatic situations, brilliant situations, and I feel she has only one personality. She would be catastrophic for the psychiatric profession. You can wake her up in the middle of the night and she has the same personality everybody knows. What everybody has seen for 60 years is the bedrock."

Advertisement for 'A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES' with sub-sections for 'AWAITS YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE 8', 'READ OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS', and 'ANNOUNCEMENTS'.

Advertisement for 'ANNOUNCEMENTS' featuring 'ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings', 'MOVING 1992 - NOW!', 'interdean INTERNATIONAL MOVERS', and 'ANNOUNCEMENTS'.

Advertisement for 'PERSONAL MESSAGES' and 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE'.

Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE' and 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE'.

Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE' and 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE'.

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Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE' and 'EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE'.

Advertisement for 'THE EXECUTIVE HOTEL' and 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE'.

Advertisement for 'A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES' listing various international job openings.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER' with sections for 'ATTENTION EXECUTIVES', 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES', 'BUSINESS SERVICES', and 'FINANCIAL SERVICES'.

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Advertisement for 'HINE COGNAC' featuring the text 'After all... just how much fine COGNAC can ONE family make?' and 'You may have heard tell of the extraordinary nature of Hine Cognac.'